

War Appears Over in Laos for Towns at Cease-Fire Line

By Malcolm W. Browne

HAT DUA, Laos, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Both government and Communist forces have been through this refugee settlement in the northern Vientiane Plain since a cease-fire went into effect last week, and the jittery population seems anxious to avoid offending anyone. But essentially, the region is at peace.

Despite a little shooting in the

area, no one has been hurt, and a conviction is growing among people that for the moment, at least, the war is over.

Some 10,000 refugees are scattered through the dusty, scrub-covered hills around here, some 600 miles north of Vientiane. Most arrived two years ago from the eastern province of Xieng Khouang, now mostly controlled by the Communists.

Hat Dua and its neighboring

towns have been closely guarded since the cease-fire officially began last week, partly because they lie along the western banks of an intersection of two rivers, the Nam Lik and the Nam Ngum—

which mark the cease-fire line established in 1962 between Communist and non-Communist forces.

Fear was voiced by the government that the Communist-led Pathet Lao would move swiftly after the cease-fire to occupy as

much territory as possible on the western banks, possibly even threatening Route 13—the road north from Vientiane to the royal capital at Luang Prabang.

But the feared Pathet Lao push has not materialized. There have been some scares, however.

Last Friday, the day after the cease-fire, about 20 Pathet Lao soldiers who had crossed the Nam Lik River appeared in this ramshackle hamlet, raising their red, white and blue flag in front of the two schools here and at the marketplace.

What happened next remains in dispute, since villagers here prudently deny having seen anything except the flags themselves. But most local accounts say the Pathet Lao tried to invite nearby government soldiers for a drink to celebrate the cease-fire.

The government maintains that the Pathet Lao began shelling its troops with mortars from across the river.

Whatever the case, a shooting firefight ensued, in which the Pathet Lao hastily returned across the river, with government forces in pursuit. Since then, it has been quiet here.

In a number of other incidents since then, Pathet Lao units reportedly have tried to make contact with Vientiane troops to exchange cigarettes or drinks, but government forces have ordered to rebuff such approaches and to open fire if flags are raised.

It is difficult to know the loyalty of refugees here, or even whether they have any particular political views at all. Most of them have remained on the Pathet Lao side, and it is assumed that the Communists have a strong clandestine organization here.

Some miles east of the river, a group of Japanese and Laotian technicians continue to operate a two-year-old hydroelectric dam without apparent fear of trouble.

"We heard some shooting near here for the first couple of days after the cease-fire," one technician said, "but no one will make any trouble for us, even on the roads deep in Pathet Lao territory. They are as much interested in the economic development of Laos as anyone else."

To Meet Tomorrow

VIENTIANE, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Government and Pathet Lao negotiators today agreed to hold the first meeting Friday of the joint commission to discuss the Laos cease-fire and agreement, spokesmen said. The decision breaks a week-long deadlock over procedural details. The commission will, thereafter, hold separate meetings three times a week—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Italy May Scrap Big Ocean Liners As Money Losers

ROME, Feb. 23 (AP)—The government wants to scuttle Italy's fleet of luxury ocean liners—costly "floating monuments" of another era of travel.

A bill sent to parliament last night calls for dismantling the fleet of the state-controlled Finmare group by 1977 because of huge financial losses.

Such ships as the Michelangelo, Raffaello, Leonardo da Vinci and Cristoforo Colombo would be taken out of service.

"It's a worldwide problem," said an official in Genoa of the Italian Lines, controlled by Finmare. "Foreign shipping companies have also had to reduce or stop liner service as airline competition cannot be matched on the Atlantic route."

Government subsidies for the Italian merchant fleet—actually funds to cover losses—have increased from 23 billion lire (\$39 million) in 1962 to 100 billion lire (\$170 million) last year.

Passenger service may be continued for pleasure cruises, but with ships of lower tonnage than the present liners.

Egyptian Aide in Bonn

BONN, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Mohammed Hafez Ismail, Egypt's presidential adviser for security affairs, arrived here today for talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Ministry officials.

British Rail Strike Causes 'Worst Ever' Traffic Jams

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collect social security checks. Tomorrow, strikes are due to hit some of the Ford Co. plants, where 62,000 workers also are demanding pay raises.

Despite the breadth of the strike movement, it has brought inconvenience rather than disaster. Harold Wilson, leader of the Labor party opposition, was repeatedly invited at a press conference today to describe the situation as a crisis. He insisted, however, that "in terms of social stability and law and order, we have a lot to boast about in comparison with other countries—outside of Northern Ireland, of course."

In each dispute, the cause of the strife is the same. Workers are seeking more pay than the government's anti-inflation limit of 7 percent will allow. In almost every case—railroads, gas, teachers, civil servants, hospital workers—the employer is the government or one of its agencies, so the confrontation is head-to-head.

Their demand is unspecified but they want more.

For Prime Minister Edward Heath's government, the issue is simple: inflation has run away

U.S. Suspends Withdrawal In Vietnam

Says Hanoi Belied On POW Timetable

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verified by photo-reconnaissance that the North Vietnamese were installing three SAM missile sites at Khe Sanh, where there is no airfield.

"The installation was constructed after the cease-fire," Mr. Friedman said.

Mr. Friedman was asked if the United States had any plans to reintroduce more troops to Vietnam. He refused comment.

ICCS Lights Halts

The International Commission of Control and Supervision today halted all helicopter flights in Vietnam following three shooting attacks during the past 24 hours.

The decision was taken unilaterally by Canadian Maj. Gen. Duncan Maclellan, acting chairman of the military commission of the four-nation peace-keeping force.

Meanwhile, Lt. Col. Bud Tin, the chief spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation, said, "We have not yet solved any of the issues raised. Nothing has solved. We are asking that the other parties show proof of their good faith."

"We believe the accord and the protocols are an inseparable entity and insist that all the signatory parties show good faith and a serious attitude. The fundamental clause—respect for the cease-fire—must be respected. We declared we will do our best and will continue to maintain the same attitude."

Col. Bud Tin described the atmosphere at today's meeting as "tense." He said the Communist delegation explained that the POW release was being delayed because "it is not normal that one party respects only several sections of the agreement while others have to respect all the provisions."

'Clear Violation'

At the stormy meeting of the chiefs of delegations, Gen. Woodward told the two senior Communist representatives, Lt. Gen. Tran Van Tra of the Viet Cong, and Maj. Gen. Le Quang Hoa of North Vietnam that the failure to release the POWs at the appropriate time and to give 48 hours notice "is a clear violation of the agreement and all that the agreement is about."

Repeating a statement issued earlier by the White House, Gen. Woodward said that the release of American prisoners is unconditional and is not tied to the return of Vietnamese civilian detainees, the facilities provided for the Communist delegations and the manner of application of the cease-fire, as claimed by the Communist delegation.

He said the agreement "clearly states these prisoners of war are to be released at a rate no slower than the rate of troop withdrawal."

At the time of the cease-fire, the United States had 23,500 American troops in Vietnam. Thus, it has withdrawn 12,400, or better than 50 percent. At the time of the truce, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong held 585 American civilian and military personnel prisoners. The Communists have released 163 American prisoners, a little more than one fourth of the number it originally held.

The peace agreement signed in Paris Jan. 27 says that all American troops shall be withdrawn from Vietnam and all prisoners repatriated within 60 days, making the deadline March 28.

'Provocation to U.S.'

Gen. Woodward said, "We consider the construction of the missile base at Khe Sanh since Jan. 28 not only a violation of the agreement but a provocation to the U.S. government. We consider that your refusal to admit that the missiles exist is clear proof that you do not desire an investigation. We will request the International Commission of Control and Supervision to undertake an investigation."

British Rail Strike Causes 'Worst Ever' Traffic Jams

(Continued from Page 1)

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YET ANOTHER VICTIM—A Cambodian soldier carrying a crying baby who was separated from its mother when she was wounded in fighting south of Phnom Penh. The mother was evacuated from her town of Deoum Bokar and the soldier promised to bring the child to her later.

200,000 Vietnam Refugees Since Truce a Month Ago

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—

The Senate Subcommittee on Refugees reported yesterday that more than 200,000 South Vietnamese civilians were made homeless during the first three weeks of the Vietnam cease-fire, the highest refugee rate since the weeks following North Vietnam's offensive last April.

Subcommittee sources, citing official statistics supplied by the Agency for International Development, said the number of refugees was 4,500 to 5,500 since the cease-fire Jan. 23. Casualties for the first eight months of 1971, by comparison, averaged 3,500 a month, according to the agency's figures.

"The story of these statistics, in terms of the Vietnamese people, is that the war has continued with ferocity," the subcommittee said.

The subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., has been recording the civilian casualty and refugee toll in South Vietnam since 1966 and periodically makes public its statistics.

Subcommittee aides noted that the development agency's official total of 213,400 refugees for the three-week period from Jan. 23 to Feb. 16 was in itself significant, they said.

They said that whether the conference could end as scheduled on Friday would depend on the information given at the Saigon meeting.

What remains unclear in the apparent quick solution to the prisoner issue is what—if any—guarantees or promises were given to the North Vietnamese on Col. Tin's demands.

The only hint Mr. McCloskey gave on possible arrangements being worked out was when he said that Mr. Lam had agreed to meet Mrs. Binh today "to discuss cease-fire matters."

The drafting committee continued work today, without the representative from the United Nations. Mr. Le, the Hanoi spokesman, announced that the United Nations would no longer participate in the drafting nor would UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim sign the final act.

A UN official indicated that the United Nations had withdrawn following Communist objections.

Canadian External Affairs Secretary Mitchell Sharp criticized the forced UN withdrawal, calling it "most regrettable that the secretary-general is invited to the conference and then treated in this discourteous way."

Mr. Sharp said that the drafting committee appeared to be working toward a document that will attempt to "meet our wishes" for a standing political authority to which Canada and the three other International Control Commission members can issue their reports.

But he said it was too early to say whether Canada would stay on the commission.

North Vietnamese sources said that the drafting committee had been steadily narrowing the differences between conference members and that most of the work was done.

The United States took a somewhat different view. Mr. McCloskey said that "numerically" there were fewer differences, but many of the more important matters remained unsettled. Asked if a draft agreement was "in sight," he replied, "through a glass darkly."

Discussing Mr. Rogers' meeting and dinner with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko yesterday, Mr. McCloskey said that Mr. Rogers "might have touched on the prisoner-of-war issue." He also said they discussed conference issues, the Middle East, bilateral trade matters and Europe in general, including the talks on armed force reductions in Vienna.

U.S. Planes Hit Cambodia

HONOLULU, Feb. 23 (AP)—U.S. aircraft continued operations over Cambodia today, the Pacific Command announced. A spokesman said "only tactical aircraft" (small fighter bombers) were used.

Defense Case Is Started in Ellsberg Trial

Cites Nation's 'Need' For Data on War

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. disclosed the top-secret Pentagon papers because the documents were "needed by the country" in evaluating the war in Vietnam, one of their attorneys told a jury in federal court here yesterday.

Launching the defense case in the Pentagon papers trial, Leonard I. Weinglass urged that Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo had committed no crime at all by their acts.

Indeed, Mr. Weinglass told the jury, "it is the government which bent the law" by charging Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo with conspiracy, espionage and theft of government property.

He promised that the defense will present "a long list of knowledgeable and expert" witnesses to support that view and to explain the "relatively simple" issues in the controversial case.

Most of those witnesses, he said, will be former officials of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations and retired military men who will contend that the Pentagon papers had absolutely no relationship to the "national defense."

Prospective Witnesses

Sources close to the defense said that among the prospective witnesses are John Kenneth Galbraith, former U.S. ambassador to India; Theodore Sorenson, White House counsel to the late President Kennedy; and Morton Halperin, who was deputy assistant secretary of defense in the Johnson administration and worked on the National Security Council staff early in the Nixon administration.

Mr. Weinglass told the jury they would also hear from people currently in government, including Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr., D-Calif., and Samuel A. Adams, a CIA intelligence analyst.

The defense attorney began opening to the jury only minutes after the prosecution formally rested its case.

Mr. Weinglass, his characteristically shoulder-length hair cropped short for the occasion, spoke in a slow, measured, emotional tone from a lectern in the middle of the courtroom.

Prosecution Case

He made it clear from the onset that the defense would dispute the essential fact at the heart of the prosecution case—that Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo photocopied the Pentagon papers at the office of Lyndon B. Smith, a Los Angeles advertising woman in October, 1969.

But Mr. Weinglass insisted that the papers and other top secret documents covered by the indictment do not fall into the "very limited and narrow" category of information whose disclosure is banned by the Federal Espionage Act, information "relating to national defense."

What military information contained in the documents was either "stale" or already "in the public domain" in 1969, the lawyer contended.

"How and Why"

But the real importance of the Pentagon papers, he told the jury, was found in the "insights" the contained about "how and why the United States became involved in Vietnam—what they told about the political and social revolution in Vietnam and about the 'troublesome role' of the United States there."

Mr. Weinglass said that seven people who were leaders of opposition in 1969 would testify as witnesses stand to describe the futile efforts to obtain access to the Pentagon papers from the Defense Department.

Sounding a common defense theme in the case, the attorney also contended that the documents were "improperly classified top secret" even though they contained information that did not require classification.

Big Turnout In Irish Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

may turn especially tricky when the British publish their constitutional proposals for Ulster next month.

Domestic Issues

The opposition, led by Liam Cosgrave, did not choose to confront Mr. Lynch on the question of the North. Instead, judging that the public was more concerned about matters nearer to hand, it launched a stronger campaign for tax relief, increased housing and social benefits, the fight against inflation and other domestic issues.

Mr. Lynch produced his own domestic program last week, bidding the coalition on the key question of tax reductions. The switch may have come too late, however, and many commentators are convinced that the only result was to make the premier—whose calm but firm leadership is one of Fianna Fail's strongest drawing cards—look indecisive.

Father of POW Dead, Son Released Early

KOSCIUSKO, Miss., Feb. 23 (AP)—James C. Bailey, 75, died Sunday, five days after he was reunited with his son, a former prisoner of war who was released early so that he could see his father.

Navy Lt. James W. (Bill) Bailey was released from a North Vietnamese camp ahead of schedule after the United States advised North Vietnam that his father was seriously ill with a heart condition.

Father and son were reunited a week ago at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuscaloosa, Ala. It was their first meeting in five years.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	14	87	Cloudy
ARIZONA	14	87	Overcast
ARKANSAS	14	87	Overcast
ATLANTA	14	87	Overcast
BALTIMORE	14	87	Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	14	87	Overcast
BOSTON	14	87	Overcast
CHICAGO	14	87	Overcast
CINCINNATI	14	87	Overcast
CLEVELAND	14	87	Overcast
DALLAS	14	87	Overcast
DENVER	14	87	Overcast
DETROIT	14	87	Overcast
HOUSTON	14	87	Overcast
KANSAS CITY	14	87	Overcast
LAKE CHARLES	14	87	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	14	87	Overcast
MEMPHIS	14	87	Overcast
MILWAUKEE	14	87	Overcast
MINNEAPOLIS	14	87	Overcast
MOBILE	14	87	Overcast
MONTREAL	14	87	Overcast
MOSCOW	14	87	Overcast
MUNICH	14	87	Overcast
NATL. AVE.	14	87	Overcast
NATL. CITY	14	87	Overcast
NATL. DEFENSE	14	87	Overcast
NATL. GUARD	14	87	Overcast
NATL. RESERVE	14	87	Overcast
NATL. VETERANS	14	87	Overcast
NATL. YOUTH	14	87	Overcast
NATL. WOMEN	14	87	Overcast
NATL. ZEPHYRUS	14	87	Overcast

as 1200 GMT, others at 1200 local

Enjoy
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with a
Canadian
tonight.



The Canadian? Canadian Club, of course. You'll enjoy this superbly smooth, distinctive whisky with ice, or with your favourite mix. So...enjoy it tonight. Canadian Club. One of the world's most popular whiskies.



Canadian Club

Imported Canadian Whisky

\$200,000 Was Not Reported

Nixon Campaign Got Money From Figure in SEC Probe

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Officials of President Nixon's re-election campaign last year acted—and accepted—a secret campaign contribution from the very figure in a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of an alleged multimillion-dollar international swindle.

According to testimony filed in federal court here yesterday, Daniel W. Hofgren, a vice-chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, approached an aide of Robert L. Vesco in February, 1972, and suggested that Mr. Vesco contribute to the Nixon campaign prior to April 7, when the campaign reporting law would require public disclosure of the contribution.

The payment of \$200,000—reportedly all in \$100 bills—was made to Maurice H. Stans, chairman of the Finance Committee, on April 10, three days after the law went into effect, but was later reported. Another \$50,000 was contributed in September.

The money was returned to Mr. Vesco in January. The disclosures, the second in a series of federal actions, were contained in a deposition filed as part of an SEC suit against Mr. Vesco, 30 other individuals and 21 corporations, charging them with misappropriating \$24 million from mutual funds managed by IOS, Ltd., the Geneva-based financial complex.

The deposition was made last Tuesday and Wednesday by Harry Stans, a New Jersey attorney who was chairman of the Nixon re-election campaign in that state last year.

In addition, Mr. Stans testified, he called John N. Mitchell, then Attorney General, in November, 1971, after Mr. Vesco and two associates had been arrested by Swiss authorities in Geneva. As a result of his call, Mr. Mitchell

telephoned the U.S. Embassy in Bern to inquire about the reasons for the arrest and called Mr. Stans back to tell him that Mr. Vesco was likely to be released on bail the following morning.

Mr. Vesco and his two associates were released and, as far as can be learned, he has never returned to Switzerland. The charge was later dropped when an underlying complaint by an IOS stockholder was withdrawn.

According to Mr. Stans, he accompanied Laurence B. Richardson Jr., former president of International Controls Corp., to Washington on April 10 to personally deliver the money to Mr. Stans. Mr. Stans said the money was in cash in accordance with what he was told was Mr. Stans's request. He said Edward Nixon, the President's brother, made a trip to IOS headquarters in Fairfield, N.J., to confirm the request for cash.

IOS is an electronics holding company in which Mr. Vesco owns about 25 percent of the stock. He was chairman of the company until last September, when he resigned under pressure of the SEC suit. He was re-elected to the board three weeks later, but resigned earlier this month.

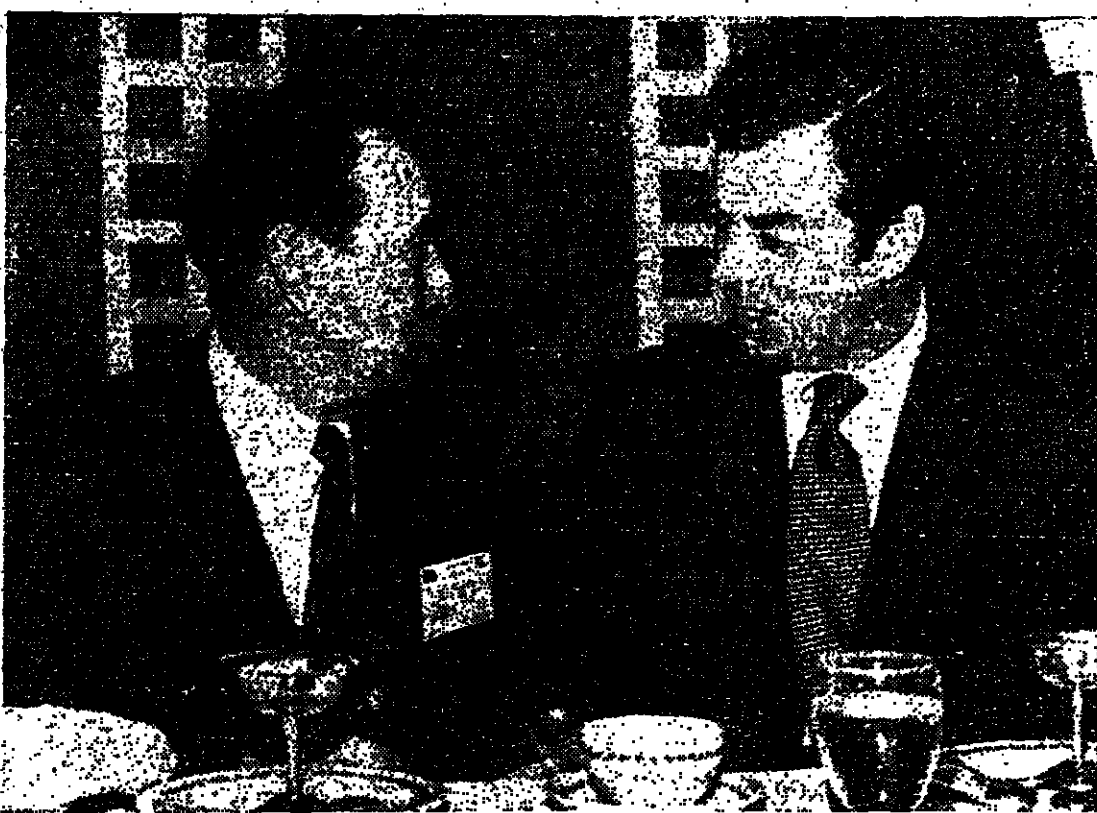
Denial by Committee—Yesterday afternoon, the finance committee issued a statement denying that Mr. Stans had asked for the contribution in cash or that the payment violated the reporting law.

Mr. Vesco inquired as to whether he could contribute in cash and was told that his contribution would be accepted in that form if he preferred, the statement said.

The statement also claimed that the money did not have to be reported publicly since it was "made available" to the committee on April 6 and was received later because Mr. Stans had to cancel plans to attend a dinner in New York that night.

In addition, the committee released a letter sent to Mr. Vesco on Jan. 31, when two checks totaling \$250,000 were sent to him. "It has come to our attention that you and your business interests are under investigation by the SEC for alleged violations of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934," the letter stated, adding that "we believe it is your best interest, as well as ours, that the contributions be returned."

The SEC began its formal investigation of Mr. Vesco's ties to IOS in March, 1971.



TRADE TALKS—V.S. Alkhimov (left), Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, and Peter M. Flanigan, assistant to President Nixon for economic affairs, luncheon at a Washington conference on U.S.-Soviet trade, sponsored by American businessmen.

Nixon Urges 'Favored' Treatment

U.S. Business Asked to Back Soviet Trade

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (WP).—Administration officials yesterday urged U.S. business to back a trade conference to mobilize American business support for favorable tariff treatment for the Soviet Union.

The proposal, which President Nixon is pledged to make under the terms of the Soviet-American trade agreement, has run into heavy criticism on Capitol Hill. Bills have been introduced in both houses to withhold most-favored-nation tariff treatment from the Soviet Union until Moscow lifts the recently imposed exit fees that limit emigration of Soviet Jews.

A leading Soviet official, meanwhile, warned that a denial of most-favored-nation treatment would create a major obstacle to détente which would in turn "tear up anti-Semitic feelings in the United States."

The Jews, warned G.A. Arbatov, head of the Soviet Institute for U.S. Studies, would be blamed for standing in the way of normalizing relations between two countries.

Could Look Elsewhere—Mr. Arbatov also warned that Moscow would look elsewhere for trading partners if it did not receive most-favored-nation treatment from the United States.

U.S. officials note that such treatment—which would allow Soviet goods to enter the United States at the lowest tariff rates imposed on similar imports from other nations—would not have a significant financial effect, but Moscow demands it for its symbolic value.

Granting of most-favored-nation treatment is linked to payments of the Soviet lend-lease debt. Unless equal tariff treatment is forthcoming, the Russians would be absolved from lend-lease payments under the arrangements negotiated.

William Casey, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, told the 800 businessmen attending the trade conference here: "We hope no unusual delays will threaten the implementation of this [Soviet-American trade] agreement," implicitly urging them to lobby their congressmen to oppose any bill that would deny most-favored-nation treatment to the Soviet Union.

Report to Cabinet—Reporting on the strike situation to the weekly cabinet meeting, Transport Minister Robert Galley refuted charges that the military intervention presented a safety threat. He pointed out that in Italy all pilots have been navigating under military air controllers for years. In view of

Mr. Casey said the agreement would provide "modest, but welcome benefits for the balance of payments," that it would be "job-creating" and that it would "set commercial relations on a fresh and positive course."

Mr. Casey said that failure to implement these provisions of the trade bill "would be seriously detrimental to the whole design."

Presidential aide Peter M. Flanigan raised the specter of foreign competition for Soviet purchases. During his luncheon address he told the businessmen: "We need your help and the help of Congress and the public at large if we're going to score as well as our competitors."

Noting the opposition because of exit fees, he said: "We feel strongly that a solution to this problem... can best be found through diplomacy."

Mr. Arbatov suggested that the exit fees were being used as a "pretext" to prevent passage of the bill by those who oppose détente generally. He added that if Jews were to be exempted from paying the fees, there would be a revival of the anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union that had existed in Czarist days. He added that Soviet citizens might not approve of the treatment of blacks in the United States, but that Moscow refrained from saying anything about it.

V.S. Alkhimov, Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, said: "The Soviet Union is interested in normalized economic relations with the United States but not on any terms: mutual respect of the parties and noninterference into the internal affairs of the other state are the only conditions for such a normalization."

Kennedy in Court Challenge To Nixon on '70 Pocket Veto

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., in a constitutional challenge to President Nixon, today asked a federal judge to declare as law a bill pocket-vetted by the President more than two years ago.

In a rare courtroom appearance, Sen. Kennedy asked that the century-old practice of pocket vetoes be declared unconstitutional.

With members of his family looking on, and speaking without notes, Sen. Kennedy said Mr. Nixon went beyond the limits of executive power in vetoing the Family Practice Act of 1970.

The measure would have authorized \$225 million for training family doctors. It passed both the House and Senate with only token opposition.

While the Congress was on a brief Christmas recess, Mr. Nixon took advantage of a constitutional clause allowing him neither to veto legislation nor sign it into law.

In a confrontation as political as it is constitutional, Sen. Kennedy asked U.S. District Judge Joseph Waddy to declare the measure law under a constitutional provision which says any bill which passes the Congress

and is not vetoed by the President within 10 days becomes law. The lone exception occurs if Congress adjourns and is not in town to receive a vetoed measure.

Then, if the president doesn't sign a bill, it is a pocket veto, voiding the bill.

In the case of the medical bill, Congress was on a five-day Christmas recess when the 10 days were up. Mr. Nixon announced a pocket veto, thus blocking any chance of Congress coming back with a two-thirds vote to override him, as it could with a regular veto.

In his brief filed with the District Court, Sen. Kennedy said Mr. Nixon's use of the pocket veto in this case was unconstitutional.

Only when Congress is adjourned for a long period of time and thus unable to act is a pocket veto constitutional, Sen. Kennedy said.

The Justice Department maintains Sen. Kennedy has no legal right to file the suit, because it involves "a political question." Lawyers for the department said presidents dating back to Andrew Johnson have made use of in-session adjournments to dispose of congressional legislation they did not like.

With many flights canceled and rerouted, passengers have clogged Paris railroad stations trying to get to Geneva and Brussels, the two nearest major airports. The strikes also have hit Le Bourget Airport, which handles mostly flights to points in Europe.

Belgian Controllers Act—BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Belgian air traffic controllers today began a work-to-rule slowdown to back demands over salary and working conditions, but delays were only slight at the international airport here.

Officials said some flights had been held up for about half an hour at peak periods.

High Court Ruling Strikes Blow at Bias

Decision Affects Community Clubs

By Warren Weaver

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT).—A suburban swimming club cannot refuse to accept blacks who live in its immediate area if it gives a membership preference to others living in the same neighborhood, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

In a unanimous decision, the justices expanded on a 1969 ruling of the high court that required a Virginia community park and pool corporation to stop racial discrimination that violated a civil-rights law involving renting or selling real property.

The court also indicated yesterday that its support for desegregation of community membership recreation facilities had increased. Four years ago, the Virginia decision was based on a 6-to-3 vote, yesterday there was no dissent.

Yesterday's case involved a nonprofit corporation operating a swimming pool in Wheaton, Md., a middle-class, predominantly white suburb of Washington of relatively conservative political alignment.

Basic Preferences

Persons who lived within three-quarters of a mile of the Wheaton pool enjoyed basic preferences in becoming a member; they did not need a recommendation from a current member, went to the top of the waiting list and could pass on to purchasers of their homes first options on memberships.

But in 1968, the club denied membership to Dr. Harry C. Press, a Negro radiologist who had bought a home within the preferred area. It also refused to allow a white couple who were members to bring a black guest to the pool.

The blacks and their hosts sued the club for violation of an 1886 civil-rights law that insures to all citizens the same right to buy, sell and rent property as white citizens have. The District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit rejected the complaint, holding that membership in the pool club did not pass with property and that the statute was thus not applicable.

The Supreme Court found, however, that for blacks who settled near the Wheaton pool, "The right to acquire a home in the area is abridged and diluted" by the discriminatory policy.

Geographical Link

"When an organization links membership benefits to residency in a narrow geographical area," Justice Harry A. Blackmun wrote, "that decision infuses those benefits into the bundle of rights for which an individual pays when buying or leasing within the area."

In the 1969 case, the court had held that a recreation membership club could not discriminate when membership passed to a buyer along with title to the property, unless the purchaser was black.

Nixon Nominates Marshall Green Australia Envoy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—President Nixon said yesterday he will nominate Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green to be ambassador to Australia.

Mr. Green will succeed Ambassador Walter L. Rice, who has resigned to return to private life. No successor to Mr. Green has been selected.

Mr. Nixon also announced that Deputy Under Secretary of State William B. Macomber Jr. will become ambassador to Turkey, replacing William J. Handley, who will be given what the White House said was "another important assignment."

Two non-diplomats will be sent to head U.S. Embassies in Finland and Luxembourg.

V. John Krehbiel, 57, an Aetna Life and Casualty Co. executive, will be ambassador to Finland, succeeding Val Peterson, who is returning to private life.

Ruth Lewis Parkas, a sociologist from New York City, was named ambassador to Luxembourg to succeed Kingston Gould Jr., who resigned last October.

Gray, Quizzed by Senators, Offers FBI Watergate Files



L. Patrick Gray 3d

House, Senate Vote Stopgap Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (WP).—The House and Senate passed legislation today to extend a stopgap spending plan to finance foreign aid until June 30.

The compromise was worked out in a House-Senate conference yesterday.

Both houses approved by voice vote the legislation worked out by a House-Senate conference yesterday. Current spending authority would have expired at midnight tonight.

The measure will extend spending authority at present levels for the next four months for foreign aid and the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education and Welfare. The stopgap action was necessary because Congress failed to enact appropriation bills for these agencies last year.

The measure provides \$1.5 billion less than President Nixon wanted for various aid programs and \$1.1 billion more than he wanted for HEW.

April 30 Cut-off

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Monday voted to extend foreign-aid spending authority only until April 30, as a means of putting pressure on Congress to enact a foreign-aid authorization bill, which it also failed to pass last year.

The committee's bill also would cut off all foreign-aid spending unless the President releases more than \$4 billion in frozen domestic funds and would forbid any aid to North Vietnam without specific approval by Congress.

Although the pressure to pass this bill will now be removed, these provisions will not necessarily go down the drain. They probably will be inserted in next year's aid authorization bill.

Oswald's Widow To Get \$17,729 For Seized Items

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28 (UPI).—The U.S. government must pay the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald \$17,729 for personal property seized by the FBI during the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit ruled Monday.

The court said Marina Oswald Porter, who remarried in 1965, should receive collector's value prices for the letters, photographs, diary, wallet and other personal effects confiscated.

The ruling overturned a 1970 U.S. District Court decision that awarded Mrs. Porter only \$3,000 for the items, which were used in the investigation and afterward placed permanently in the U.S. Archives in Washington.

"Were it not for the government's exercise of its power of eminent domain here, Oswald's widow would have been able to realize through sales to the public, the collector's value of the items in question," the Circuit Court said. "There was a viable market, albeit a collector's market, for the items for which Mrs. Porter seeks compensation," the court said.

U.S. General Honored

STUTTGART, West Germany, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Gen. David A. Burchinal ended six and one half years as deputy commander of U.S. Armed Forces in Europe today. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, presented him with the Distinguished Service Medal at a ceremony here.

3d Student Immolation

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—A 21-year-old youth burned himself to death today after failing to pass a university entrance examination. It was the third student immolation in two weeks. The two other deaths involved girls of 13 and 15.

U.S. Photographer Loses Job: Invisible in Inauguration Shots

By James T. Wooten

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT).—A former White House photographer for President John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson has apparently been dismissed from his government job because he was visible in pictures of President Nixon's second inauguration.

They should have told me they didn't want me on the stand," Mr. Stoughton said yesterday, confirming that the personal department of the National Archives Service told him last week at his \$25,000-a-year job as chief still photographer was being slashed.

The White House officially decided that it was involved in any way with Mr. Stoughton's loss of government post.

No Explanation—There was no clear explanation why the still-photography job had been erased or who may have made that decision.

The Associated Press said Mr. Stoughton, 53, had agreed to resign, keeping his pension, and the job will be abolished as the only way to make that possible.

Mr. Stoughton said today that on Jan. 22 he was called into the office of Kenneth Walker, the director of the service, and told he was being fired. He said he was the official photographer of President Nixon's inauguration.

The picture shows Mr. Nixon, a hand raised, with his wife and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. Mr. Stoughton appears in

the background, wearing a plaid jacket, his camera to his eye.

"They are upset," Mr. Stoughton quoted Mr. Walker, the director, as saying. "What," Mr. Walker reportedly asked, "were you doing there?"

Magical Word—"That word 'they' is the magical word, I suppose," Mr. Stoughton said.

Mr. Stoughton said he understood that his presence on the inaugural stand "really upset some of the White House camera corps—so maybe that's the 'they' Walker was talking about. I just don't know."

French Pilots Go on Strike, Claim U.S. Pilots Back Them

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP).—French airline pilots began a two-day strike today and said they now have received backing from American pilots in their refusal to fly in France as long as military technicians man the control towers.

The pilots' strike is running concurrently with a walkout by civilian tower personnel. The strikes are not related, but many pilots have refused to fly since Monday, when the military took over civilian aviation movements in an effort to break the controllers' strike. The French Airline Pilots Association considers that the use of the military is dangerous.

The organization reported it received a telegram from the U.S.

Airline Pilots Association, saying it was calling on its members to immediately halt flights through French air space, referring to a "very serious risk situation because of inadequate air control."

Fan American and Trans World Airlines reported, however, that their flights to and over France had not been affected by the U.S. association's position.

Report to Cabinet—Reporting on the strike situation to the weekly cabinet meeting, Transport Minister Robert Galley refuted charges that the military intervention presented a safety threat. He pointed out that in Italy all pilots have been navigating under military air controllers for years. In view of

the speed of military aircraft, he said, the task of military controllers was at least as complex as that of civilian controllers.

Reports from Orly Airport in Paris indicated a sharp reduction in the already limited traffic as a result of the pilots' walkout. The strike mainly affected pilots of Air France. Pilots at Air Inter continued to work and the French interior line said it was operating a 95 percent normal schedule.

The pilots struck over working conditions and problems relating to attrition.

The controllers, who have been on strike since Feb. 20, are seeking wage adjustments and a new status which would allow them to strike legally. The government

has refused to negotiate with them.

With many flights canceled and rerouted, passengers have clogged Paris railroad stations trying to get to Geneva and Brussels, the two nearest major airports. The strikes also have hit Le Bourget Airport, which handles mostly flights to points in Europe.

Belgian Controllers Act—BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Belgian air traffic controllers today began a work-to-rule slowdown to back demands over salary and working conditions, but delays were only slight at the international airport here.

Officials said some flights had been held up for about half an hour at peak periods.

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Critic Assails Yevtushenko for Series of Poetic Errors

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the once-rebellious Soviet poet who now speaks and writes for the official literary establishment, today found himself on the withered end of a withering barrage of officially sanctioned criticism.

The criticism appeared in Literary Gazette, the weekly organ of the Soviet Union of Writers. It was part of a dialogue between Mr. Yevtushenko and a young, relatively unknown critic, Yevgeny Sidorov.

Mr. Sidorov accused Mr. Yevtushenko directly or obliquely of writing insignificant, journalistic poems, of being insincere, of misusing his talent, and of

plagiarizing intonations from other poets.

Mr. Yevtushenko apparently took most of this in stride, defending himself against only a few of Mr. Sidorov's accusations.

The criticism Mr. Sidorov made are commonly heard when Moscow intellectuals discuss Mr. Yevtushenko, who has fallen far out of favor with his former literary friends. But it was striking to see these views prominently displayed over almost a full page of the Soviet Union's most influential journal for intellectuals.

No Allusion to Politics

However, Mr. Sidorov stuck strictly to poetry and made no allusion to Mr. Yevtushenko's politics, which have contributed to his declining reputation in

some literary circles here. Former friends express dismay that a poet who once took personal risks to write what he thought about Stalin, anti-Semitism and other sensitive topics has become a creature of the cultural bureaucracy, and even an official propagandist on occasion.

Nor did Mr. Sidorov mention the poet's flamboyant style of life, another subject of criticism in some literary circles. Mr. Yevtushenko often appears in public in brash Western fashions and often manages to put himself and his lady companion at the moment at the center of attention.

Mr. Sidorov told Mr. Yevtushenko: "Next to a few good poems, you have written a lot of unimportant, rhetorical poems to everybody and about everything that do not move one's heart and which are sometimes technically clumsy."

"It's impossible to drag into poetry everything alive without choice, without necessary selection," he added.

Deserving of Poetry

Mr. Yevtushenko replied: "That is my principle. Without drawing immediate parallels, I will defend myself by (Russian poet, Alexander) Pushkin. He did not think there is anything in the world undeserving of poetry. He wrote about everything."

The critic accused the poet of "flexible and abundant borrowing from other poets." He said this is "a unique phenomenon, not typical of the majority of good poets."

Mr. Yevtushenko admitted borrowing from other poets, saying that "a poet must be a pupil... of all poets of preceding generations."

"Many critics, poets and read-

ers justly feel," Mr. Sidorov added, "that in Yevtushenko's poetry there is a lot of journalism and utilitarianism which undoubtedly reduce its artistic and patriotic value. It's easy to tell a good writer from a mediocre one. The good writer's phrase can't be blown off the page, it is heavy with thought, searching and suffering. As for you, you mostly demonstrate a quickness of hand and mind, even when there is no need for that, when profundity and concentration are more necessary."

Mr. Yevtushenko has written profusely on timely topics in recent years. Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, printed the most recent of his new poems at the end of last month. It was a verse to mark the end of the Vietnam war.

Documents of History

"I have a number of works that are really reportages, specifically the Vietnamese cycle," Mr. Yevtushenko answered. "This is journalism that I am proud of as a poet, for I succeeded in recording, however briefly, the documents of history."

At one point in the discussion, the critic said to Mr. Yevtushenko: "You must be tired of listening to these reproaches, but please believe that they stem from a desire to see you become a better artist than you are now."

Noting that Mr. Yevtushenko had reached the "serious" age of 40, Mr. Sidorov said it was time his poetry "acquired a new, more mature quality. I believe that you will succeed," he added.

Mr. Yevtushenko replied, "An artist friend recently told me that sometimes in our creative work we feel as if we were in a room where we know each



Yevgeny Yevtushenko, on New York visit in 1972.

small spot on the wallpaper and in which we are a little sick of everything."

Magic World

"That's why we either senselessly move the furniture around or hang new wallpaper or try to go somewhere," he said.

"But maybe... under some old, different, in the same room there is a door behind which a different, magic world is concealed. I believe my friend was right. The way to new quality for the poet lies not through moving the furniture or metaphors, changing the wallpaper of subjects or through holiday breakthroughs, but through the ability to find such a door and, certainly, the key to it."

Australians To Keep U.S. Bases Secret

But Seek Revision Of Defense Accords

By Robert Trumbull

CANBERRA, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Australia will continue to maintain the secrecy of controversial U.S. military installations in this country, Defense Minister Lance E. Barnard told Parliament today.

The announcement by Mr. Barnard, a principal past critic of the bases, relieved much anxiety in U.S. official circles that the new Labor party government, headed by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, would carry out implied threats to "blow the cover" of the facilities.

But Mr. Barnard said Canberra would demand revisions of the defense agreements with Washington and would see that members of Parliament were permitted greater access to the installations. Mr. Barnard said he would visit Washington later this year to discuss the status of the bases.

His statement clearly indicated that none of the proposed steps would have any significant effect on the secrecy that has always surrounded the installations. The principal bases are the Joint Defense Space Research Station at Pine Gap, near Alice Springs, in central Australia; the Joint Defense Space Communications Station at Nurrungar, near Woomera, in South Australia; and the U.S. Naval Communications Station at North-West Cape in Western Australia on the Indian Ocean.

Anyone with acceptable credentials, such as a recognized journalist, can visit the Naval Communications Station and see everything except the code room. It is well known that the purpose of the station is to relay Very Frequency radio signals capable of reaching submarines under water.

Mr. Barnard, without revealing the functions of the classified American facilities at Pine Gap and Nurrungar, stated that neither was part of a "weapons system" and that neither "could be used to attack any country."

Australia will respect its commitment to the United States to protect classified information about the facilities, the defense minister stated.

The bases at Pine Gap and Nurrungar are thought to be involved in the U.S. electronic early warning system. Both are partly staffed by Australians under American command.

Mr. Barnard said that Canberra would "based on renegotiation" of treaties with the United States "where necessary, to obviate complete exclusion of Australia from any effective control over a defense installation on Australian soil or to obviate any possibility that Australia could be involved in... a nuclear war... without itself having any power of decision."

The U.S. Embassy declined comment on the statement.



ALL SMOKE AND MUCH FIRE—A spectacular two-hour fire did about 3 million marks' damage to the Europa building complex in West Berlin yesterday, firemen said, adding that they knew of no injuries.

Mrs. Meir Tells House Unit Talks With Egypt 'Possible'

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Israeli Premier Golda Meir was quoted as telling the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that direct peace negotiations with Egypt "are a possibility."

Committee chairman Thomas E. Morgan, D. Pa., told newsmen Mrs. Meir told the congressmen she is optimistic because there has been no shooting over the Suez Canal for 18 months.

Rep. Morgan said she then added there will be no direct negotiations with Egypt immediately—"in two weeks or in two months," was the way she put it—but that the situation is favorable and such negotiations are a possibility.

Mrs. Meir left the closed-door session with the committee without making any comment.

Mrs. Meir met today with Defense Secretary Elliot Richardson to press for approval of arms requests that include supersonic jets and "smart" bombs.

It was learned that she sought an affirmative answer to requests submitted during the past year for approximately 30 Phantom fighters and 40 Skyhawk fighters-bombers. The shopping list also includes Cobra helicopter gunships, television-guided and laser-guided "smart" bombs and parts and technical assistance for the development of an Israeli aircraft industry. The Israelis hope to start manufacturing their own supersonic jets of a type described as somewhere between the Phantom and the Skyhawk.

Contracts on Phantoms and Skyhawks already purchased run out at the end of 1973 and in mid-1974. The Israelis are seeking the assurance that supplies will continue when present contracts expire. Because of the current delivery schedule, President Nixon will be under no immediate pressure to make a decision, but arms supplies have become an important factor in the Israeli willingness to negotiate in the Middle East and assurances could be helpful in current efforts to get talks on a settlement under way.

It was doubtful that any announcement on the requests would be made in the near future, however, with the Israeli downing of a Libyan passenger jet still so fresh an incident.

The United States is understood to have been reluctant to provide smart bombs to Israel in the past for fear of escalating the level of weaponry in the Middle East. But the Israelis are anxious to have them for two reasons: They save Israeli lives by making it possible to hit a specific target with, for example, one plane and two bombs instead of four planes and 60 bombs; and they would save Arab lives by making it possible to hit precise objectives without causing civilian casualties.

Israel currently maintains strong military superiority in the Middle East and the United States has pledged to maintain the balance of power in the region. But the Israelis note that by 1976, the combined arsenals of three Arab states—Egypt, Syria and Iraq—will include 1,500 airplanes, including MIG-17s, 19s and 21s, Sukhoi fighter-bombers and Tupolev heavy bombers equipped with air-to-sea missiles, and 6,000 to 7,000 tanks, including some 400 of the most advanced Soviet T-72s.

Meanwhile, the State Department insisted that it knew nothing of a reported meeting yesterday between Mrs. Meir and Jordan's King Hussein. The king, vacationing in Florida after talks earlier this month in Washington, returned to Washington yesterday, press officer Charles Bray told a news conference.

Architect Sentenced

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—The architect of a new supermarket which collapsed in December last year killing 21 and injuring 114 was sentenced to two years in jail today. The judge gave architect Valdeir Pinho Rodrigues a suspended sentence on condition he would not practice his profession in the next 24 months. He also ordered the architect to sit for another university examination after his sentence expired.

Cosmos 549 Launched

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos 549, another in its series of unmanned earth satellites, Tass said.

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Libyan Recruits To Get Training To Be Guerrillas


TRIPOLI, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Libya today opened the door for its nationals to volunteer in the Palestinian guerrilla movement. The move is seen as a reaction to the downing of a Libyan airliner by Israel last week.

A statement broadcast by Tripoli radio said all police stations and university faculties will be open around the clock to receive volunteers.

President Moammar Gadhafi had asked Libyan Embassies last year to accept Arab volunteers for training in guerrilla warfare but earlier this year he complained that several Arab countries had refused permission to their nationals to enter the program.

Col. Gadhafi has not made a public comment on the Sinai crash of a Boeing-727, in which 106 persons died.

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Soldier, Schoolboy Are Killed In Belfast, Newry Incidents

BELFAST, Feb. 28 (AP).—Guns today killed one soldier and wounded another in Belfast as the British Army denied charges it had shot a 13-year-old schoolboy dead in cold blood.

Socialist Leader Warns of Crisis If Gaullists Win

PARIS, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Socialist party leader François Mitterrand today warned that a Gaullist victory in next Sunday's general election would lead France into a crisis situation.

buoyed by public opinion polls showing the leftist united front a points ahead of the Gaullists, Mr. Mitterrand told a press conference that the election was a turning point in postwar French history.

He singled out social injustice as the most serious problem in the voting for a new National Assembly March 4 and 11.

If the Gaullists and their allies won, their economic and social policies would create a crisis situation because the majority of Frenchmen would not be able to benefit from the country's growth, he said.

Only the left could ensure stability, he added, turning the tables on the Gaullist campaign argument that a leftist victory would plunge France into a crisis.

The last poll prior to the first round of the election, which was published today, gave the combined left 45 percent of the votes, the Gaullists 37 percent, the reformer coalition 15 percent and various rightist parties 3 percent.

Greek Students Vote a Boycott At a University

PATRAS, Greece, Feb. 28 (AP).—Patras University students voted today for a six-day boycott of classes to protest a recent government decree empowering the defense minister to draft dissenting students into military service.

The vote came at the end of a 14-hour assembly, attended by about 1,300 of the 2,000 students in the university in southwestern Greece.

The students also decided to continue their absence if negotiations between university authorities and the government did not have what they considered a satisfactory outcome.

In Athens, a meeting between Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos and the Polytechnic Institute's senate was postponed until tomorrow. No specific reason was given for the delay.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports said that Nicholas Athanasiadis, a Polytechnic professor, who was a defense witness at a recent trial of 11 students, was dismissed by the government for "insulting the authorities."

3 Ex-Sergeants Plead Guilty to Taking Payoffs

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Three former Army sergeants, including the service's one-time top enlisted man, pleaded guilty today in connection with charges they took kickbacks and payoffs from the operations of service-men's clubs in Vietnam.

Former 1st Sgt. Maj. William O. Woodbridge and Sgts. William E. Higdon and Theodore Bass entered the plea in federal district court after a day and a half of negotiations.

They were indicted by a federal grand jury two years ago on 21 counts, which alleged that they masterminded the embezzlement of thousands of dollars from the clubs which they managed.

Adm. Good Dies, Naval Operations Ex-Deputy Chief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (WP).—Retired Adm. Roscoe Fletcher Good, 75, former deputy chief of naval operations, died yesterday at the Bethesda Naval Hospital after suffering a heart attack.

Adm. Good graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1919. After attending Submarine School, Adm. Good was on submarine duty for 16 years, including command of four submarines. He later served on battleships and cruisers.

In World War II, he was on the staff of the commander in chief in the Pacific and the commander in chief of the U.S. Fleet. He also was commanding officer of the battleship Washington and commander of Cruiser Division 8 and Task Force 74.

He retired in Japan in 1959, receiving the fourth star of a full admiral at that time.

Karl Gerold

FRANKFURT, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Karl Gerold, 87, publisher and chief editor of the daily Frankfurter Rundschau since 1946, died today.

Mr. Gerold, a militant Social Democrat, was forced to flee Germany when the Nazis came to power in 1933. He spent the following 12 years in Switzerland, where he published five volumes of poetry, a novel, two plays and many political articles.

bullet as he escorted a group of Catholic and Protestant children to school along the Crumlin Road in central Belfast.

The road is a dividing line between the city's main Catholic and Protestant communities and a frequently scene of violence.

Later, four shots were fired at an army patrol in the Springfield Road district. A soldier was hit in the chest but was reported to be only slightly wounded.

IRA Blamed

Security forces blamed the shootings on the outlawed Irish Republican Army which is waging a violent campaign to unite the mainly Protestant province with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic, in the south.

A 13-year-old boy, Kevin Heatley, was shot early today during an exchange of gunfire between gunmen and a military patrol on a predominantly Roman Catholic housing estate in Newry. He later died of his head wound.

Patrick O'Hanlon, a representative of the Catholic-based Social Democratic and Labor party in the province's now suspended parliament at Stormont, took statements from witnesses about the shooting.

Mr. O'Hanlon charged that the soldier who fired the shot and many of his comrades "had taken drink." He said the soldier fired in cold blood.

The lawmaker said he also had tape recordings supporting his charge and declared, "I am satisfied from statements that this young fellow [Kevin] was shot at without justification and that the soldiers behaved irresponsibly both before and after the shooting."

An army spokesman rejected the charge and said a shot was fired at an army patrol. Fire was returned and a gunman hit. The spokesman said a crowd then gathered and hindered them from investigating further.

During the night, a customs post at Tullydonnell, County Armagh, was destroyed by fire. Raiders smashed windows in the unoccupied building before starting the blaze, police said.

Air Travelers Leaving Paris to Pay 'Noise Tax'

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP).—Air travelers flying out of Paris will start paying a "noise tax" for the damage planes do to the lives of people living near the city's airports.

Under the terms of a law that took effect yesterday, passengers at Orly, Le Bourget and the future Roissy-en-France airports are to pay one franc if they are traveling to another French airport or three francs if they are flying abroad.

With the money collected, the communities around the airports plan to soundproof school buildings and hospitals, acquire a number of buildings, and relocate tenants. Funds may also be allocated for the study of noise-abatement techniques at the airports.



BRUSHING UP—Jean-Claude Mitterrand, son of François Mitterrand, the leader of the Socialist party, pasting up a poster of his father in St-Etienne. Both Mitterrands are candidates for seats in the National Assembly in the upcoming French elections. Like his father, the younger Mitterrand is a Socialist.

Hecht Fears Italy Will Arrest Him

Seller Denies Greek Vase Was Smuggled

By David L. Shirey

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT).—Robert E. Hecht, the American expatriate who sold a 2,500-year-old Greek vase to the Metropolitan Museum of Art last year for \$7 million, said yesterday that he feared to return to Rome until he learns whether the Italian police plan to give him "free room and board"—a prison cell.

In his first interview since the New York Times identified him on Feb. 19 as the supplier of the vase and reported the belief of some experts that it was smuggled from Italy in 1971 after it was sold to Mr. Hecht by bootleg excavators, Mr. Hecht asserted: "The vase was not smuggled. It is not stolen property."

In Rome, Italian police, who had earlier requested the cooperation of the FBI and New York City police, expanded their inquiry into the source of the vase by requesting assistance from Swiss and Lebanese authorities.

Despite the conviction of Italian police that the vase was smuggled out, Mr. Hecht insisted that the caryatid krater had belonged to Dikran A. Sarrafian, a Lebanese coin dealer, who said it had been in his family since 1920.

"I believe in decency," Mr. Hecht said. "I believe in God. I believe in decency and integrity. I believe in Sarrafian."

Later in the interview, however, when informed that Mr. Sarrafian had contradicted him by saying that Mr. Hecht had

received the lion's share of the sale, Mr. Hecht snapped: "Let Mr. Sarrafian say what he has to say about that."

In a two-hour interview conducted by telephone from here, Mr. Hecht, speaking from his room at the Hotel Savoie in Zurich, was by turns serious, humorous and emotional.

Among the highlights were these: Mr. Hecht offered to buy back the vase for \$1 million plus interest if the museum wanted to sell it.

He said, in explaining how he first heard of the vase, that Mr. Sarrafian had written to tell him that a Lebanese friend living in Zurich would show it to Mr. Hecht.

He said he could not remember the name of the Lebanese friend, who took him to the home of Fritz Buechi, the Swiss artisan who, he said, was already restoring the krater.

Whirlwind Travel

Mr. Hecht was reached by telephone at 7:30 a.m. Zurich time. When told The Times was calling, his response was "How did you find me?" Mr. Hecht had arrived at the hotel after more than a week of whirlwind travel that took him from Rome to Beirut, Beirut to Zurich, Zurich to New York and back to Zurich again.

Deferring plans to begin his day with a couple of sets of tennis, a frequent pastime, he discussed his role in the vase transaction and explained his sudden departure from Rome on Feb. 18.

"I had to go to Beirut anyway. While I was there, I also saw Mr. Sarrafian. I told him that some journalists were doing a smear job on the sale of the vase. I've known Sarrafian for more than 15 years. He is the greatest gentleman. He is sophisticated. He went to a Quaker school and he served with British intelligence. He likes fine foods and wine. It turned me up that some shoddy sensationalists would want to blacken his reputation."

Ceausescu to Prague

VIENNA, Feb. 28 (AP).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will make an informal visit to Czechoslovakia in early March, news agencies of the two countries announced today. Mr. Ceausescu's last official visit to Prague was in August, 1968, a few days before Czechoslovakia was invaded by the Warsaw Pact nations. Romanians denounced the invasion.

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Hanover Fair 73
Thursday, April 26 to Friday, May 4

Pope Names A Liberal to Doctrine Post

3 Cardinals Leave Positions in Curia

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 28 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI, continuing his shuffle of top Vatican officials, today transferred a liberal and ecumenical-minded Belgian Dominican, the Rev. Jerome Hamer, to a key post in the church's body in charge of defending orthodoxy.

Father Hamer became secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, formerly known as the Holy Office. The congregation is defined as the church's supreme tribunal in matters of doctrine and morals.

The new secretary succeeds another Dominican, the Most Rev. Philippe Paul, a Frenchman. Father Hamer was until now secretary of the Secretariat for Christian Unity, the Vatican's ecumenical department, which handles also relations between Catholics and Jews.

Father Hamer's place in the secretariat will be taken by the Very Rev. Charles Moeller, also a Belgian, who until now served as under secretary in the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

In other personnel changes in the Roman Curia, Massimiliano Cardinal de Furstenberg, a Dutchman, leaves the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches, the department in charge of relations with Eastern-rite communities in communion with the papacy; Paolo Cardinal Bertoli, an Italian, withdraws from the Sacred Congregation for the Causes of the Saints, the department that prepares beatifications and canonizations; and Giuseppe Cardinal Narrazio, also an Italian, gives up his post as chief penitentiary, or head of the Vatican department judging all cases of conscience.

"That's My Business"

"Even if I knew what else Mr. Sarrafian has in his collection, I would not reveal it," said Mr. Hecht. "That is Mr. Sarrafian's and my business."

When asked how long he planned to remain in Switzerland, Mr. Hecht replied:

"That depends on the Italian police. I want to see if they plan to give me free room and board."

He said, with a chuckle, that prison "wouldn't be bad if I had a cell in Regina Coeli." Regina Coeli is the major prison in Rome. "At Regina Coeli you have a view of the Tiber and can see the Palace of the Farnesina," he said. "Unfortunately, I hear that they are phasing Regina Coeli out and sending everyone to Ribbithia. That prison's not so pleasant."

Snowstorms Sweep Southern Italy, Sicily

PALERMO, Sicily, Feb. 28 (AP).—Snowstorms swept much of southern Italy and Sicily today in a late-winter spell which already has damaged blooming almond trees and early crops of peas and other spring vegetables.

Snow fell also on the hills around Palermo, but it soon melted. The temperature dropped to minus five degrees Centigrade—23 Fahrenheit—in the west Sicilian hills. It was so unusually cold for Sicily that schools closed down for the day in many towns. Heavy snowstorms were reported in the Apennines from Ascoli in the north to Avellino, inland from Naples, in the south.

West German Authorities Rule Skeleton Is Bormann's

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (UPI).—West German justice authorities ended their search for Martin Bormann today with a ruling that a skeleton found here late last year belonged to Adolf Hitler's missing deputy.

"The hunt for Bormann is over," said Frankfurt prosecutor Wilhelm Metzner, who has been in charge of the Bormann investigation.

But Mr. Metzner conceded that Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Document Center in Vienna, is skeptical of the evidence.

He said Mr. Wiesenthal is continuing his search for Bormann despite the findings of the West Berlin Institute for Forensic Medicine that a skeleton accidentally found near the Berlin Wall by workmen digging a ditch Dec. 8 was Bormann's.

Teeth Compared

The institute's report said the skeleton's teeth coincide with those in a sketch of Bormann's made from memory after the war by Bormann's dentist.

The report said Bormann broke his right collar bone in a fall from a horse in 1939, and the skeleton has such a mended break.

The skeleton also fits Bormann's height of 5 feet 5 inches, according to the report.

Dr. Heinz Spengler, director of the Forensic Medicine Institute, also compared the skull with photographs of Bormann and found them identical, he reported.

The report said that in the skeleton's teeth there were traces of glass from what was probably a cyanide capsule of the type used by top Nazis to kill themselves.

Bormann was last definitely seen alive when he left the Chancellery bunker after Hitler killed himself there April 30, 1945.

Since then unconfirmed reports have placed him on about every spot on the globe, ranging from Russia to Latin America.

Avalanche Near Gap, In French Alps, Kills 1

GAP, France, Feb. 28 (UPI).—An avalanche swept down the side of a mountain in the Alps near this southeastern French town, killing a skier, local authorities said.

The avalanche came 22 hours after another slide in the same region killed another person.

at Flaine toast Mont Blanc with a "vin chaud" at 8,200 ft

When you step out of the cable car, 8,200 ft. up, pay your own respects to the Giant of the Alps. He looks so close across the valley, you could almost tip glasses together. Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself. The Savoie France - Geneva 44 miles

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The Short Rope

Let us suppose that a man is drowning 30 feet from shore. A rescuer throws him 10 feet of rope. He drowns. It would scarcely be logical to conclude: "Rope is of no use in the prevention of drowning."

Yet that is the kind of logic enshrined in President Nixon's budget and set forth over the weekend in his radio talk on "Human Resources." Once again, the President blandly asserts that the federal programs enacted in the last decade were "based on the assumption that any human problem could be solved simply by throwing enough federal dollars at it." Money flowed from Washington, according to Mr. Nixon, "in a seemingly inexhaustible flood."

There was no such assumption and no such flood. It is absurd to suggest that sophisticated public servants such as John Gardner and Wilbur Cohen, who served successively as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Johnson administration, had the illusion that any human problem could be solved by simply spending money. More to the point, the money was not there to be spent. Every Great Society social problem was seriously underfunded—at levels below congressional authorizations—because of spending on the Vietnam war between 1966 and 1969.

The nation has difficult and complex problems in educating children from slum families, in providing decent housing for the poor in big cities, in training the unemployed and the seemingly unemployable, in delivering adequate health care to the elderly and the impoverished, in aiding rural poor on marginal and substandard farms, in rescuing idle youths and strengthening broken families.

In talking about these problems, President Johnson was sometimes guilty of excessive optimism, because some lives are so blighted that they cannot be turned around and some social circumstances are so adverse that progress can only be slow. But President Johnson was right to try to solve them. It does his successor no credit to distort the record.

Some of the social programs enacted in the 1960s need more money. Others need more time. Still others are not working well and can be improved or halted. When experiments are begun, it is in their nature that some will succeed, some fail, and some show mixed results.

These programs need patient, determined leadership, and they need careful evaluation, as sympathetic to goals and objectives as to results. That leadership and that evaluation are what the programs of the 1960s have not received from today's indifferent caretakers.

Instead, all these social initiatives—Medicaid, Medicaid, rent supplements, Title One help for children from low-income families, Head Start, Job Corps, community health centers, legal aid for the indigent, and many others—are lumped together and disparaged as ideas that were tried and shown to be a "dismal failure."

It is easy to abandon the difficult effort to help the approximately thirty million who live in poverty, to stigmatize them as drones and welfare cheats, to revert to the old sink-or-swim philosophy. It may even be temporarily popular. The nation has taken that easy way before and lived for a time with its uneasy conscience. But ultimately the struggle for social justice has to be renewed. It will be again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Celebration in Prague

It was entirely appropriate that Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev should be the central figure at the official Czechoslovak commemoration of the 25th anniversary of Communist seizure of power in Prague.

The armed takeover of February, 1948, during which Czechoslovakia's democratic regime was destroyed was, after all, planned in Moscow, supervised by a Soviet diplomat sent to Prague for the task, and responsible for turning the once free and flourishing republic into a helpless Soviet satellite.

Five years ago, during the brief Dubcek era, there were a few months during which Prague managed to regain some national independence and some internal liberty. But all that ended after Mr. Brezhnev ordered his troops to invade Czechoslovakia and terminate the Dubcek mutiny. Tens of thousands of Soviet troops remain in Czechoslovakia today, to guarantee that no impertinent acts of independence in Prague will disturb Mr. Brezhnev's composure in the Kremlin.

No one can deny that the practical results of Soviet policy in Czechoslovakia—from Stalin to Brezhnev—have been tidy

and workmanlike so far as enforcing the Muscovite concept of "law and order" is concerned. But that policy is also a source of deep political embarrassment to Mr. Brezhnev. The crude measures taken in the past—both in 1948 and in 1968—to extinguish and to keep extinguished Czechoslovak freedom are highly unpopular in Western Europe, even among many Communists. Soviet conduct in Czechoslovakia is effectively used against Communist parties everywhere in Europe where men vote freely.

Mr. Brezhnev could ease some of the embarrassment by withdrawing his troops from Czechoslovakia and restoring them at the border, where they would be only a few hours from Prague if need for re-entry arose. But Mr. Brezhnev has not yet been willing to make even this minimal concession to the détente spirit he seeks otherwise to further in Europe. Despite all the brave talk and all the recent celebration, the Russian masters of Czechoslovakia must deeply fear the consequences of even a nominal lifting of the Soviet occupation of their Prague satellite.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Defiance in Greece

Strikes and demonstrations by thousands of university students have generated one of the most serious challenges to Greece's military dictatorship since it overthrew the legal government nearly six years ago. Democratic political leaders and professors have given outspoken support to student demands for restoration of academic freedom and university autonomy and for a stronger student voice in academic policy.

Retired officers of high rank, who object to making military service a punishment rather than a duty, have joined the students in protesting a decree that empowers the government to revoke student draft deferment even for minor offenses. This resentment against making the army a "jail," as a group of retired generals put it, is believed to be shared by many officers on active duty.

It is clear that the regime's heavy-handed attempt to put down the student protest has backfired. The cautious initial response to the action of 2,000 students in barricading themselves in the Athens University Law School was in striking contrast to the indiscriminate head-bashing by police in a similar affair last week. The numbers of students and institutions now involved make

ridiculous the government's claim that the protests are the work of "only a handful of extremists" under Communist party orders.

Col. Papadopoulos and his aides are no doubt aware that student demonstrations have often been the forerunner of revolution in Mediterranean countries. Student protests against repression finally provoked the Turkish Army to overthrow Premier Menderes in 1960. The decision to draft protesting students will increase the discontent of Greek officers who already harbor grave doubts about supporting dictatorship.

It is tragic in this evolving situation that many Greeks, including the officer corps, believe the United States wants to keep Col. Papadopoulos in power. This belief has been strongly fortified by the White House decision to allow the U.S. Navy to establish a home port in Athens.

The Nixon administration is said to be having second thoughts about its policy toward Greece and it is reported that the National Security Council may review it. Such a re-examination cannot come too soon for the sake of long-run Greek-American relations as well as for the best interests of each country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 1, 1898
NEW YORK—Each succeeding day brings more rumors to the popular mind, but brings no clearer conception of the cause of the Maine disaster. Even President McKinley and the Navy Department are in the dark as to the opinions held by the Court of Inquiry, and it now seems probable that the finding of that body will not be made public for at least several weeks to come. Meanwhile the city of Havana is quiet.

Fifty Years Ago

March 1, 1923
PARIS—If Mr. William Jennings Bryan hopes to continue his campaign against belief in evolution, it would seem that he has his work "cut out" for him. With the recent discoveries of skulls in Java and Sussex, it would seem that their development, or lack of development, as compared to modern man, tend to give evidence of a certain evolution in man's development. Mr. Bryan now has the floor.



"Gee, Mama—What Was It Like Before the Cease-Fire?"

Orphans of the Vietnam War

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The American troops in Vietnam are now down to about 11,000 and the prisoners, despite some delays, are coming home, but nothing has yet been done about the orphans of the war, and particularly about the children fathered and then abandoned in Vietnam by American servicemen.

This is one of the continuing tragedies of the war. The State and Defense Departments say they have no official figures on the number of illegitimate children left behind by the departing GIs, and no way of getting accurate information on the problem, but private estimates range from 15,000 to over 100,000.

Even in the case of an American soldier wanting to bring his own illegitimate child back to the United States, the problem of doing so is very complicated.

Legal Complications

An illegitimate child born in the United States naturally acquires all the rights of a citizen because of the place of its birth, but one born overseas must be "legitimate" or face an almost impossible set of legal complications before being allowed to enter the United States.

Harry J. Hennessy of New York City raises a moral question about this situation: "The progeny of our military personnel and Vietnamese girls," he writes, "are often branded as outcasts or half-breeds in Vietnamese society. Yet by virtue of blood, these children have as much right to be citizens of the United States as of Vietnam. Don't we Americans have responsibilities, morally compelling ones, to these children? To me they are the most pathetic of all the victims of the war."

This, of course, is a highly controversial question both within the executive and the legislative branches, but it is at least timely. For the Nixon administration is now in the process of drafting legislation to provide economic aid to both North and South Vietnam, and unless the issue is now brought directly to the attention of the public, it could easily be overlooked among all the other more dramatic arguments over aid to Vietnam.

Among the issues to be considered are the following:

• Should the U.S. government insist that part of the economic aid be set aside specifically to assist the abandoned children of GIs in South Vietnam?

• Should the military regulations and laws be amended to simplify the procedures for a soldier who wishes to bring his legal wife and children back to this country?

• Same for a serviceman who wants to take responsibility for raising his own illegitimate child?

• At a time when more Americans are seeking to adopt children than there are children for adoption, should the immigration laws and adoption regulations be changed to deal with this specific problem of the abandoned Vietnamese children?

Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., of New Jersey, has introduced a bill, now buried in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to create a temporary Vietnam child care agency to help particularly those children fathered by U.S. servicemen.

The South Vietnamese government, however, places strict barriers against permitting children of GIs to leave the country, and also objects to special aid for the half-American children if it is not also available to Vietnamese children whose parents were killed in the war.

Nevertheless, there is a prece-

dent for dealing generously with the problem. After the French forces were driven out of Vietnam in 1954, the French government offered citizenship and educational assistance to the illegitimate children of French soldiers.

The U.S. Embassy in Saigon, which is clear to the problem of the abandoned children than officials here, has been urging the South Vietnamese government to pass a modern adoption law that would allow Vietnamese children born out of wedlock to be adopted by American families, "while protecting the rights of the children."

But even if this were done, the laws of the United States, passed in 1952 to deal with normal situations, are not relevant to the special conditions of the war and its human consequences.

Accordingly, the immediate problem here is to raise the question to the level of official and public attention. People will agree and disagree over Pearl Buck's conclusion that "We Americans must take up our responsibility because we helped bring these children into the world," but at least the question should be faced and debated.

Museums, Ethics and Antiquities

By John Canaday

NEW YORK—Great works of art over the last several thousand years have been pillaged, burned, bombed, neglected, discarded, ground up for lime if of marble, melted down if of gold or bronze, used to line shoes if on canvas—this in Germany during the last days of World War II—painted out, broken up, thrown away, and now and then reverently preserved.

The wonder is that we have anything left to provide stock for our museums. The most sensational discovery of a work of art in many years, with a surrounding galaxy of other sensations, including the price paid for it, is of course the Metropolitan Museum's new Greek vase, which, within the period of hardly more than a week, has made the name of Euphronios, its painter—known, until now, to only a handful of people—almost as well known to New Yorkers as that of Leonardo da Vinci.

And in an odd way Euphronios was the Leonardo of Greek vase painting, holding as he did a paramount reputation at the climax of a cultural development—and, although it is not considered polite to say so, infected as he was by a similar stylistic leukemia that no one seems willing to recognize.

Ethical Catalyst

That, however, is a matter of esthetic appeal and the Euphronios vase has become, at the moment, not so much a work of art as an ethical catalyst. Its acquisition under circumstances yet (if ever) to be clarified, has revealed the point of crisis that has been reached in a changing

code of ethics in the field of buying, selling, collecting and preserving works of art.

From one point of view, old-fashioned but convenient for museums the world over, any work of art that reaches one of these heavens is thus incorporated forever into a cultural heritage that otherwise might have lost it. The eternal example is that of the Elgin Marbles, lowered from their places on the Parthenon pediments and taken to England in 1806. They are still the glories of the British Museum in London and might otherwise have been destroyed in a Greece that at that time was impotent to preserve its heritage.

But if the Elgin Marbles seem an indisputable argument in favor of preservation by rape, the argument holds only under the terms of a statute of limitations that archaeologists now want to see observed. The pillage of works of art as now carried on may result in the preservation of one, but only at the cost of hundreds of others, and at the cost, too, of our knowledge of the history of civilization, which is what archaeologists are interested in.

One archaeologist, who will be granted no absolutism by his colleagues on Judgment Day (archaeology being today as nearly a religion as it is a profession) has said that we have nothing more to learn from Etruscan tombs, and that hence it makes no difference if the Euphronios vase was illegally excavated and then smuggled.

Such an argument simply cannot be abided by archaeologists. If something as rare as a Euphro-

nios vase can be discovered, an equally rare clue to the nature of Etruscan civilization (still mysterious in many of its aspects) can also turn up in the history that archaeologists can interpret through the scientific examination of an undisturbed Etruscan tomb.

Archaeologists also feel that whether or not the vase was smuggled, the price paid for it must result in an increase of the already disastrous mangling by bootleggers. Extending the alarm to an even more crucial archaeological area—Mexico—the price paid for the vase must be a further blow to the efforts of the Mexican government to protect thousands of unexcavated monuments until funds can be allocated for their proper excavation.

This, archaeologists say, is not a matter of digging up novelties, creating tourist attractions, or even of preserving works of art. It is a matter of reconstructing ancient civilizations, not in terms of that consciousness, accurate stage set, Colonial Williamsburg, but in the examination of their entire structure as reflected in paintings, sculptures and architecture that happen also to be works of art.

Urgent Problem

The urgency of the problem—how to check the increasing pillaging has become apparent only within the last few years, and scholarly organizations—the American Institute of Archaeology in the vanguard—are doing what they can by appealing institutions that self-police their acquisitions while the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization works at organizing an international code that can be enforced as law. There are agreements, also between the United States and Mexico. All of this is promising as a potential remedy, but just now the sad truth is that self-policing only proves a cynical adage—nice guys finish last.

Mr. Atalla is personal secretary to King Hussein.

Another Palestinian Looks at Hussein

By Nasri Atalla

AMMAN—Fawaz Turki claims a competence to express the views of "the Palestinians" regarding Jordan and King Hussein (HT, Feb. 9). He is certainly not speaking for me or the vast majority of the many thousands of other Palestinians living in Jordan with many of whom I have daily contact. He speaks, at best, for a dwindling, increasingly more extreme and increasingly isolated, minority who are unfamiliar with Jordan today and emotionally biased about the past. It is encouraging to see the International Herald Tribune concerned with the Palestinian problem; it is discouraging to see this concern expressed in so emotional, so unrepresentative and so factually inaccurate an article.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to take a "representative" of any kind by any other objective means than what "the Palestinians" want. Common sense says they don't all want the same thing. But I cannot, and certainly Mr. Turki cannot, speak for all of them. That is why I tried to let the facts and the actions of most of my fellow Palestinians, speak for themselves. Undoubtedly, the more than a million Palestinians in occupied and free Jordan live, work, vote, raise and educate their children here by choice. They do not leave, though they are free to do so. They show no signs of enlisting under that discredited leadership with which Mr. Turki appears to associate himself. So, don't assume to speak for us, Mr. Turki.

Rights Enjoyed

In law and in fact, King Hussein speaks for more Palestinians than does anyone else. Whether Mr. Turki likes it or not, by the historic resolution of Jericho, April 24, 1950, acting through their established political institutions, representatives of both banks of the kingdom chose to unify. Mr. Turki converts this history to the assertion that "King Abdullah's army annexed nearly half of Palestine." For over 23 years, Palestinians and Transjordanians have lived together, with equal civil and political rights, both serving in government and political positions, high and low, without discrimination. I am myself a young Palestinian career official, now serving as personal secretary to His Majesty. My father, who practiced law in Haifa until 1948, now has a flourishing law practice in the capital of Jordan.

Amman, as do many other of his Palestinian colleagues.

We Palestinians, whether still in the occupied West Bank or living on the East Bank, enjoy full civil and political rights in Jordan. We have received rights and opportunities in Jordan offered by no other Arab country, which may be why the vast majority of the refugees from Palestine chose to stay in Jordan. We can live where we choose, work where we choose, we go to the same schools, have access to the same courts, vote in the same elections. No other Arab country has been so generous. We can travel abroad on Jordanian passports, we serve in the government and the armed forces, all without discrimination. In fact, half the present cabinet are Palestinians. If Mr. Turki would come to Amman and walk down any main street, he could satisfy himself very quickly that Palestinians play their full, and a major, role in the economic life of Jordan. Yet, we are the people whose lot he describes as "vicious and degrading."

His misinformation on the events of September, 1970, is equally great. I know. I was here. He does not mention the months of growing anarchy, violence and bloodshed inflicted on Amman and, indeed, all of Jordan. He does not mention the agreements made and repeatedly violated by his so-called "Palestinian leaders," before the government, in September, called on the army to restore law and order.

Mr. Turki tries to depict the 1970 confrontation between the Jordanian Army and the Fedayeen movement as a battle between Bedouin and Palestinian. The facts contradict him. The Jordan Army consisted in 1970 of at least 50 percent Palestinians. Like the Royal Artillery detachment, which I visited along with J.P. Chauvel of Le Figaro newspaper, during an engagement, we noted that 90 percent of the men manning and firing those artillery pieces were Palestinians, suffering losses while resisting the attacks of Mr. Turki's chosen "Palestinian leaders." He apparently admires those who bombed and terrorized in the streets of Amman; yet their only achievement was to bring misery to the ordinary people of Amman, Palestinian and Arab Bankers alike, while their purported enemy across the river went untouched. The facts of 1970 have clearly shown us all here that it was a confrontation between law and order against anarchy, rather than between Jordanian and Palestinian.

Stop Blaming Others

In any event, it is time to stop blaming others and start blaming ourselves for our past failures and mistakes, our disunity and our abdication of reason in favor of emotion. This would be a good thing for Mr. Turki, for one, to do so. As an intelligent Palestinian, he could make a valuable contribution if he would prescribe some remedies and give some guidelines for realistic and effective pursuit of the Palestinian cause instead of attacking the one Arab head of state who has treated the Palestinians as full fellow countrymen.

King Hussein is too known and too highly respected in the Western world to need my defense against Mr. Turki's invective. But, I must reiterate, I object strongly to his asserting that he, or his chosen "present Palestinian leaders," have any competence to speak for me or the hundreds of thousands of my Palestinian fellow Jordanians. I don't think King Hussein need worry about Mr. Turki's warning that his policy will "collide head on with the rigor and consistency of the present Palestinian leaders' ideology."

Objective Western journalists have recorded the decline of Mr. Turki's friends into a small, frustrated minority, out of touch with most Palestinians, out of touch with reality, and hence a more and more to ineffectual terrorism. If Mr. Turki has something better than worn-out rhetoric and historical unreality to offer the Palestinian people, if he wants to help the Palestinian people, not just perpetuate a history of posturing at their expense, if he has an alternative to King Hussein's pursuit of the "groundswell for a peace settlement in the Middle East" to do something for the Palestinian people, then, why doesn't he write to King Hussein? I am sure he will have an attentive reader and get a thoughtful and constructive reply.

Mr. Atalla is personal secretary to King Hussein.

40241001520

BRUSSELS

Béjart Tries
A 'Shocking'
'La Traviata'

By David Stevens

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The two sides of the funny-money thousand-lira note thrown round in the gambling scene of the new production of "La Traviata" that opened here last night bear two portraits—a quiz-look if not actually grim G. Veron on one side, and on the other the broadly smiling visage of Maurice Béjart sticking out of a ruffled shirt collar.

It was more than a publicity gag for this was decidedly Béjart's "Traviata," even though he did not tamper with the music, and as might be expected from his choreographer and all-round theater man, a "Traviata" not like any other you have seen.

In pseudo-geological terms, last night's experience might be described as a layer of social history topped by a thick layer of Dumas film (with traces of Sarah Bernhardt), then a thin admixture of librettist Flaubert, blending with a rich vein of Verdon soil beneath, and often breaking through, the Béjartian crust.

For Béjart, the *traviata*, the "strayed one" of the title part, is a mythical figure on the scale of Don Giovanni, Faust and Tristan, so universally known that it is time to turn the myth inside out and see what is inside.

"Shocking"

He also had in mind that when "La Traviata" was first performed in Venice in 1853, it was only one year after the Dumas play, only one year older than the Dumas novel on which that was based, and not much older than the personal experience and real people that Dumas had and wrote about. It was shocking then, per se, history says, to see a contemporary subject on the stage reserved for gods and heroes, myths and allegories. But why do you shock people with "La Traviata" today?

The curtain goes up during therelude to show Violetta dying, and everything after that seems to take place in a dream world, which she conjures up, the kind of love she has never known, her brief, cold-hearted, snarling life. When the opening bars of the first scene explode to the feverish gaiety of her party, the lights go up, the drapes around the bed disappear, and she is almost alone on stage, surrounded by a replica of the balconies of the Théâtre de Mommie—elaborately designed by Thierry Boquet—filled with characters in evening dress. Play-ers and spectators at the same time.

Almost alone, for her constant companion through the four acts is an invention of Béjart—called D. in the program (Alexandre Dumas, manipulating the puppets of his play, or sometimes a surrogate for Alfredo, or for Violetta herself) and danced by Jörganner.

Almost never do the principal characters, or minor ones, come in contact with Violetta. The kind of sting with Alfredo in proscenium box, and his offstage spritz of "Up di felice" comes from the balcony of the real auditorium.

Fantastic Scene
The scene at Violetta's country house is a fantastic, art nouveau, decadent garden, with Violetta in

Chanel Drops Designer

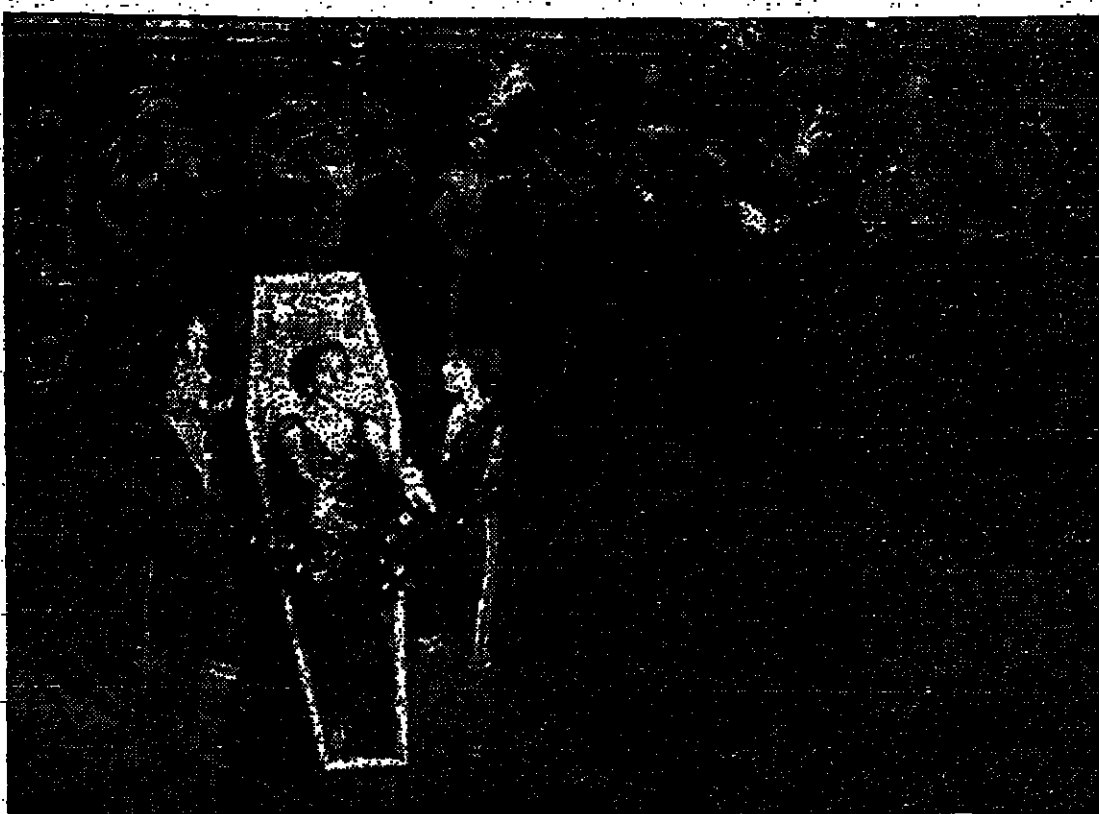
PARIS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The house of Chanel announced yesterday that it has terminated its contract with Gaston Berthelot, who took over as designer after Coco Chanel died in 1971. The name of his replacement has not yet been released.

BALZAC (VO - ELY. 52.70)
BONAPARTE (VO - DAN. 12.12)
ACTION REPUBLICQUE (VO - VOL. 51.33)
GUILLAS (VO - ODE. 89.22)
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CASABLANCA
MICHAEL CURTIZ

CASABLANCA
MICHAEL CURTIZ



Violetta in a Bernhardt-type entrance for gambling scene of "Traviata."

pants and hip-high boots seemingly unaware of Alfredo, who for his part sings "Del mio bollente spirito" as if he were in a trance. The elder Germont enters from an auditorium balcony, moves to a proscenium box as his duet with Violetta continues, then to the onstage balcony where he is joined by the tiny bourgeois family he is singing about, and finally descends to Violetta's stage with manifestly ambiguous feelings.

Violetta, meanwhile, as the smug father has been hacking away at her new happiness, has been agitatedly working on, then tearing down, a pseudo-Hellenic statue with prominent genitalia. The gambling scene finds the stage balconies filled with characters seemingly enclosed in gold. The floor is one big roulette wheel, and Violetta is carried in (another Bernhardt touch) in a luxurious coffin and, arms outstretched, she becomes the wheel for a demonic game played with gold bars. It is the most striking touch of the evening, and a genuine relief from the usual witless ballet that comes with this music.

Under Alfredo's embittered assault, Violetta collapses, onto the fully nude body of A. D., who during the finale has been doing a tortured dance with his backside to the audience. Despite a communal gasp when he first appears, no one in the real audience seems upset, and when the curtain drops on the act there is laughter of various kinds. It is getting harder to *épater le bourgeois*.

Finally, back to the deathbed, which becomes a boat as the draperies become sails and the canopy a mast. The trip across the River Styx is at hand, and Violetta makes it standing up and bathed in radiant light, very much like Isolde at the end of

Wieland Wagner's final version of "Tristan." Yet neither she nor Alfredo have come any closer to each other than their own imaginings and false conceptions of each other.

Points Underlined

A number of Béjart's ideas are striking, and perfectly valid from a literary and historical point of view. One problem, however, is that Béjart is not one to hint or suggest. He underlines his points five times and hits you over the head with them.

Another is that Verdi simply is not as amenable to the mythic approach as Wagner, to pick the most obvious comparison. The music is for real people, not symbols, and so Verdi's revenge was that when the music was well represented it tended to take over from Béjart, and when it was not, it tended to undermine him.

Manos Hadjidakis, who conducted, is not really a professional opera conductor. He is better known as a composer, especially for the films of Jules Dassin. He had his problems, such as trying to keep a duet together when the principals were 50 feet from each other, but given half a chance he brought considerable sensitivity to the score.

Of the singers, only Vasso Pantonlou escaped the fate of being a puppet—partly by design and partly because she is a lovely young woman with a warm, communicative lyric soprano. Her voice is not really suited for the brilliance of the first act, but in the anguish of the Act III finale and the desperation of "Addio del passato" she captured the audience in a thoroughly traditional way—all the time doing absolutely everything Béjart asked of her with total aplomb.

Edoardo Gimeñez was the pleas-

ant, light-voiced Alfredo, and Victor Godfrey, sounding somewhat under the weather vocally, was labored and gruff as the elder Germont—although that fit nicely in with Béjart's unsuitable view of the character.

Arts Agenda

Repeating a format used first last season in the presentation of contemporary music, French Radio-Television has scheduled a series of programs that include concerts of different music by the same composers at 6:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m., with a buffet and meeting with composers and performers in between. Each set of concerts is arranged to include three composers from different chronological periods, and the concerts this year will be devoted to French musicians. The first concert, March 13, will include works by Ernest Fanelli (a student of Alkan and contemporary of Debussy), Olivier Messiaen, and Alain Banquart. Later concerts will be March 20, 27, April 3 and 9.

An exhibit entitled "Visible and Invisible," which runs from March 10 to May 6 at the Moderna Museet in Stockholm, is described as a comprehensive presentation of the photographic, electronic and computer produced picture and of the picture world that science has developed in recent years.

Leonie Price will sing the title role of "Aida" at Covent Garden for the first time there in 14 seasons on March 23, 27 and 31, when the opera is revived by the London company. Christa Ludwig will be Amneris, Ludovic Spies, Radames and Charles Mackerras will conduct.

What Goes Outside the Wine

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—A few months ago the news broke that California winemakers were pressuring the U.S. government to require all imported wines to enter the United States in standard American bottles of one-fifth of a U.S. gallon.

There was an immediate outcry from European exporters because the increased costs of specialized bottling for the American market would make their wines less competitive, but the Californians have a point.

The United States may be out of step with the rest of the world in still using a medieval measuring system, but bottle sizes and shapes vary enormously not only within nationally metric Europe but even within certain European countries.

In France, the standard-size bottle holds 75 centiliters, in Italy 72 centiliters and in Germany and Switzerland 70 centiliters, all of them referred to as "cheater bottles" by the Californians because the American fifth holds more—75.7 centiliters.

Italy, with its straw-covered baroque spiral pillars, is no doubt the worst offender, but France has an equally confusing, if more subtle, range of sizes and shapes.

Standard

The standard Bordeaux and Burgundy bottles, widely used in other regions, hold the "standard" 75 centiliters. No one is likely to object to the fact that champagne bottles hold 5 centiliters more, but they might be unpleasantly surprised to discover that the elongated Alsatian bottle holds only 72 centiliters.

On the other hand, the lesser Alsatian wines—Edelschickler, Sylvaner and Klevener—often appear in one-liter bottles as does the ordinary. And the squat bottle of Chateau Chalon from the Jura holds a mere 65 centiliters, not to mention the half-liter Beaujolais pot.

There are more shapes than sizes of bottles but the shape is either strictly traditional or intended to be distinctive as in the slightly elongated Anjou bottle and the Coca-Cola-shaped Provence bottle. Furthermore, certain wine firms and even individual châteaux have come out with what they would no doubt like to think of as "personalized" bottles.

None of this is meaningful except for four features—the punt in the bottom of red wine and champagne bottles, the thickness of the glass, the color and the

shoulder of red-wine bottles, especially Bordeaux.

The punt serves to catch the deposit of red wines in a narrow ring instead of across the whole bottom of the bottle, which makes it easier to pour out clear wine and to lose less when you reach the deposit.

Without Racks

For champagne, the punt allows the bottles to be stacked without racks, upside down, our point, after the deposit from the second-ary fermentation, which makes the sparkle, has been brought down onto the cork by remuage (turning and shaking the bottles).

The shoulder on red wines makes it easier to see the deposit sliding toward the neck when decanting a wine and to keep it from entering the decanter. This is no doubt why Bordeaux bottles, which throw down the most deposit, have rather sharp shoulders. Most bottles are dark green or brown to protect the wine from light, and the thickness of sparkling-wine bottles keeps them from exploding under the six atmospheres of pressure they contain.

As if all this were not enough, some wines come in several sizes of the same shape, often with confusing size names. Thus a jeroboam of champagne contains the equivalent of four bottles while a jeroboam of Bordeaux holds six.

Here are the names and contents of Bordeaux and champagne sizes:

Bordeaux
Fillette, half-bottle.
Bottle, 75 centiliters.
Magnum, 2 bottles.
Marie-Jeanne, 3 1/3 bottles (2.5 liters).
Double magnum, 4 bottles.
Jeroboam, 6 bottles.
Imperial, 8 bottles.

Champagne
Split (quart), 1/4 bottle.
Pint (demi), 1/2 bottle.
Medium, 3/4 bottle.

ART ET CREATION

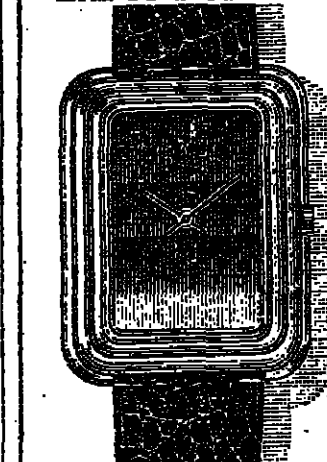
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LONDON

Romantic Clothes for the Health-Food Crowd

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Laura Ashley is responsible for the revival of romantic fashions in England. Hers is a nostalgic, 18th-century-cottage look, with garden smocks, sunbonnets, parasols, ruffles, high necks, puffed sleeves and even bustles, all done in fresh flower prints.

Although another British designer, Gina Fratini, started the look, Mrs. Ashley made a killing by producing it in a much cheaper price range, from £5 and £10.

"I think it's nice for women to look pretty and gay and attractive but it's really so important for them to be expensively dressed," Mrs. Ashley said.

Mrs. Ashley is Welsh and her husband, Bernard, is Welsh "by adoption." We are essentially country people," he likes to say, "motivated by a feeling for the country. That's why we only use natural fibers." The couple started with a fabric factory 18 years ago. Neither had any training in design. Just a flair and a keen interest in handicrafts. Their cottages are all inspired by 18th and 19th-century fabrics and the accent is on traditional designs, from rustic gingham and patchwork prints to delicate flower-sprigged patterns.

Kitchen Table

Working on the kitchen table, they produced small articles like table mats and napkins and tea towels and started selling them to specialty shops in London.

"Then we thought we might as well do aprons, which proved a good idea, and the next thing I made was a garden smock, though it was a complete garment like a dress," Mrs. Ashley said. "They caught on so fast that we went on."

Mrs. Ashley does not regard what she is doing as "fashion." As a matter of fact, originally she intended her dresses to be casual wear for the house or garden. However, the English girls wear them just about everywhere, including in the heart of London, despite their definitely costume look.

"We appeal to the health-food crowd," Mrs. Ashley said, "the arty group and the students—



The Laura Ashley look in a full-length cotton dress with petticoat.

quiet, bookish people really. We have whole families coming to us—fresh-faced sort of people looking for fresh clothes."

England must be full of them because the Ashley's success has been colossal. They now have a factory in Wales, employing 700 people, turning out half a million dresses a year that sell in three shops in London and two in the countryside. "We're opening in Oxford any minute now," Mrs. Ashley said, "and Geneva very soon."

One of the reasons for the Ashley's success ("On Saturdays, we have to close the doors, and let people in one at a time—it's embarrassing"), is that "English people love the countryside. Even if they live in the center of London, they wish they were in the countryside," Mrs. Ashley said. "Another thing about English people is that a lot of them have antique furniture and they like a dress which has the same sort of feeling."

Mrs. Ashley lives and works in Wales. "I'm very cut off," she said, "and that's very good, I think. Otherwise I might be influenced. I'm completely unaware of what goes on in other shops. You might say I work in the dark. But it's not dark to me. Because I work very much from figures. After a few years, if you know your kind of customers, you have no problems, really, as to what they want."

Behind it all, Mrs. Ashley explains her clothes in terms of her own subdued femininity. "In Wales," she said, "our men are larger than life. Women like it that way. Back there, we can't understand that women's lib attitude. Of course, if a woman wants to be an architect, she shouldn't be frustrated. But women should be home, really, raising the kids and taking apple pie."

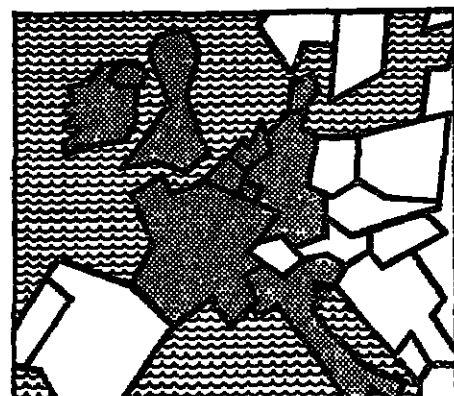
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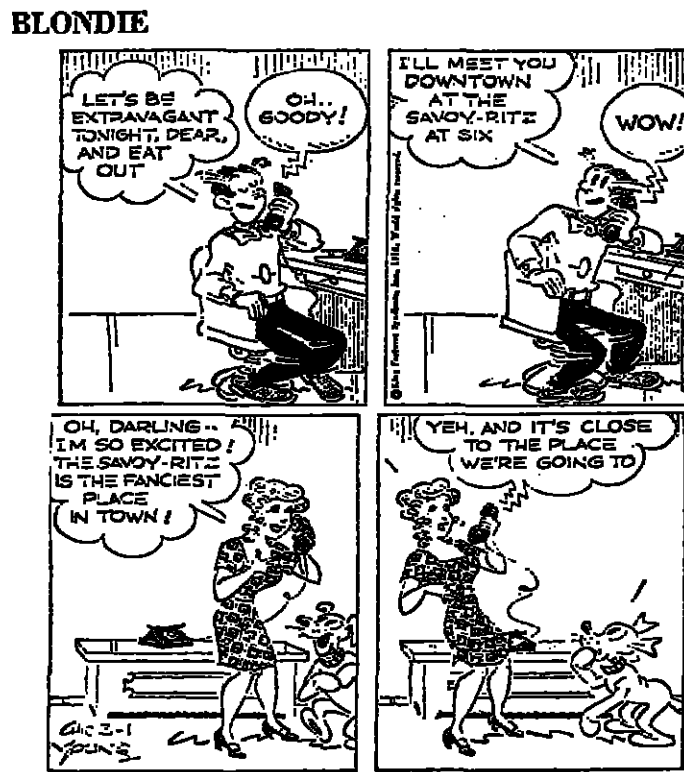
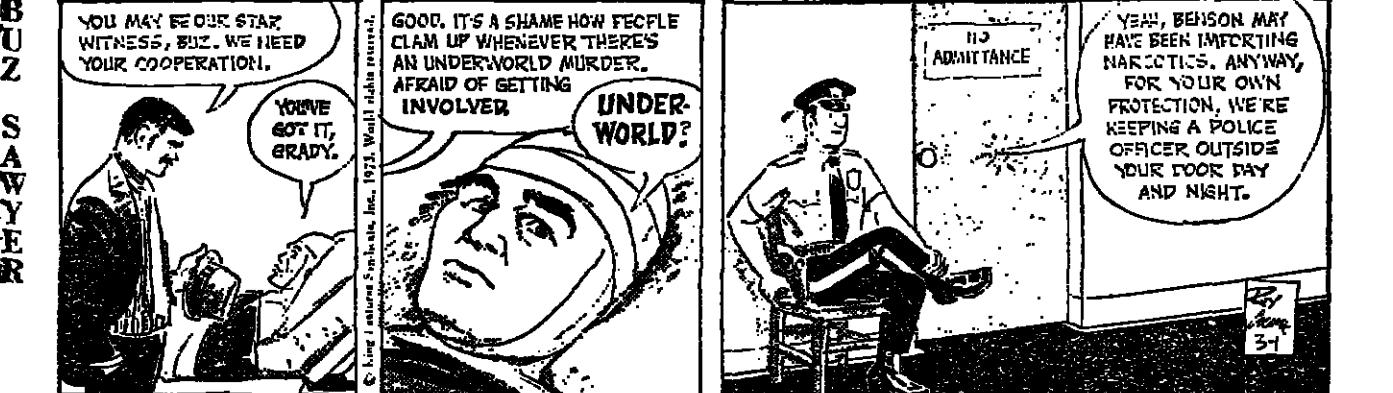
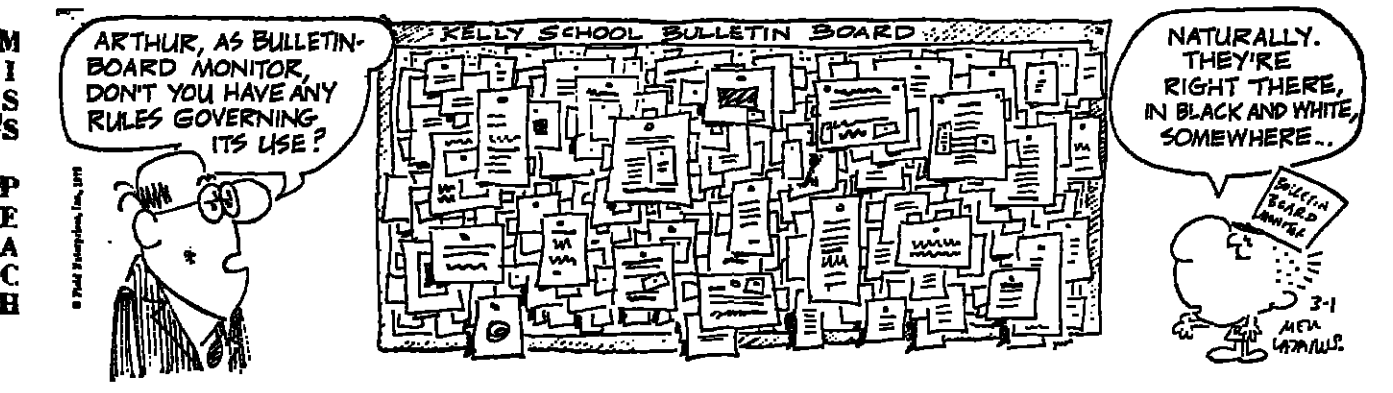
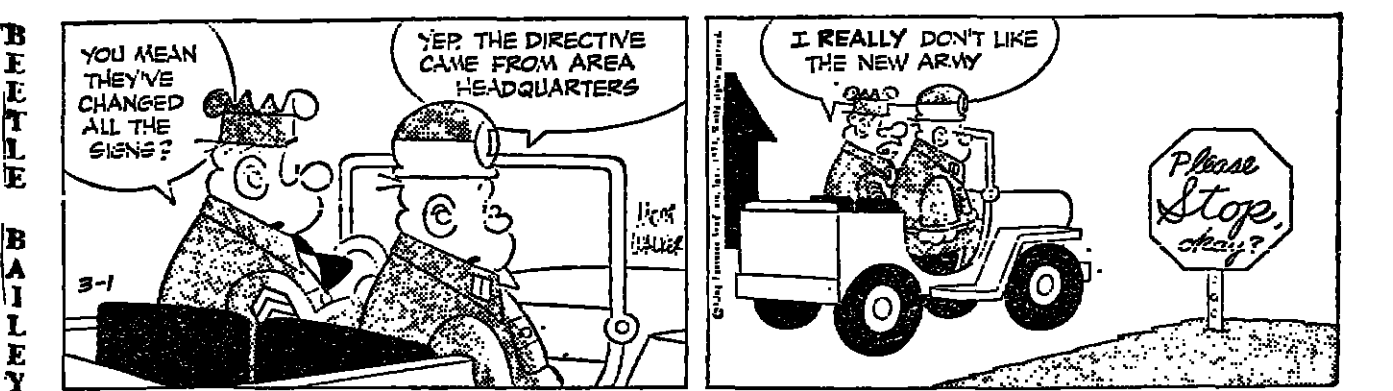
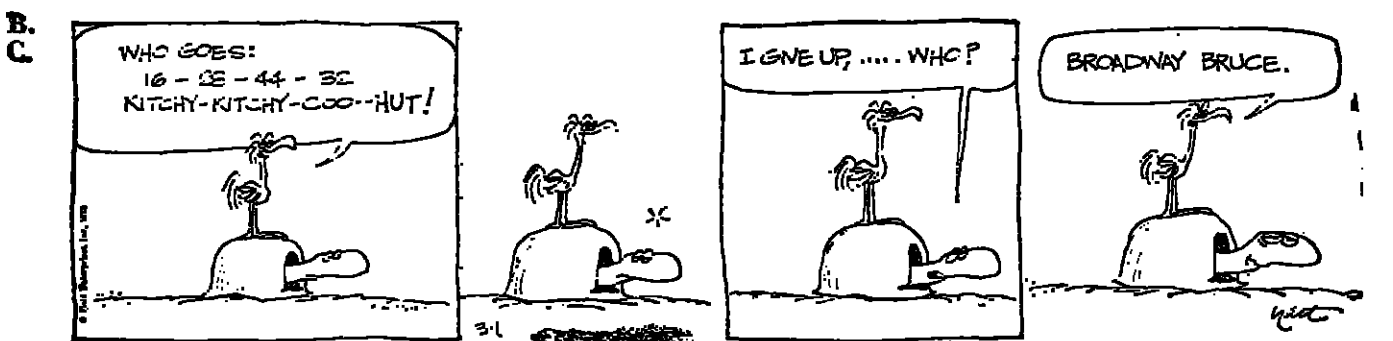
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player who needs to gauge the distribution of a suit can sometimes solve his problem if he can perform the difficult feat of putting himself in someone else's shoes. "If so-and-so has such-and-such," he must say to himself, "would he have bid and played in the way he has? Or is there an inconsistency?"

East went wrong in the defense of the disgraced deal through a lack of this type of reasoning.

After the Precision-Club opening, North and South bid to a reasonable diamond slam by the route shown. As a dramatic leap to slam nearly always indicates that the player possesses a void suit, West was not surprised when his opening lead of the heart king was *ruffed* in the dummy. South then ruffed a low spade in his hand and reviewed the situation.

He considered entering dummy with a trump lead, ruffing another low spade to establish the suit, and drawing trumps to end in the dummy. Against the likely three-one trump break, this play would fail, because all

the trumps would disappear before the clubs had been played. The defenders would take the last three tricks.

South needed two club tricks, so he rightly attacked the suit at once by playing a low card. West put up the ten, the correct *length-signal* to show a doubleton, and the king was played from dummy. East now had a problem to solve. Was his partner's club ten a singleton or a doubleton?

East optimistically assumed a singleton and won the trick with the ace. He returned a club, but his partner was unable to ruff and the hand was over. South won in dummy, ruffed another low spade and drew trumps to end in the dummy. He had four spade winners and the club queen to take the last five tricks for the slam.

East should have considered that South would not play in this fashion if West held a singleton club. Holding five-five in the minor suits, South would surely have drawn trumps at once and discarded his two remaining hearts on the spade winners. Then he would have established his clubs. When South did not play in this way, it was virtually certain that he held only four clubs. A club duck to keep control was essential for East, and he would thereby have given South an impossible task.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ AK10865		♠ Q943	
♥ AK43		♥ QJ42	
♦ KJ6		♦ J	
		♣ A974	
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ J73		♠ 9853	
♥ AK1076		♥ Q8762	
♦ 1085		♦ Q853	
♣ 102			

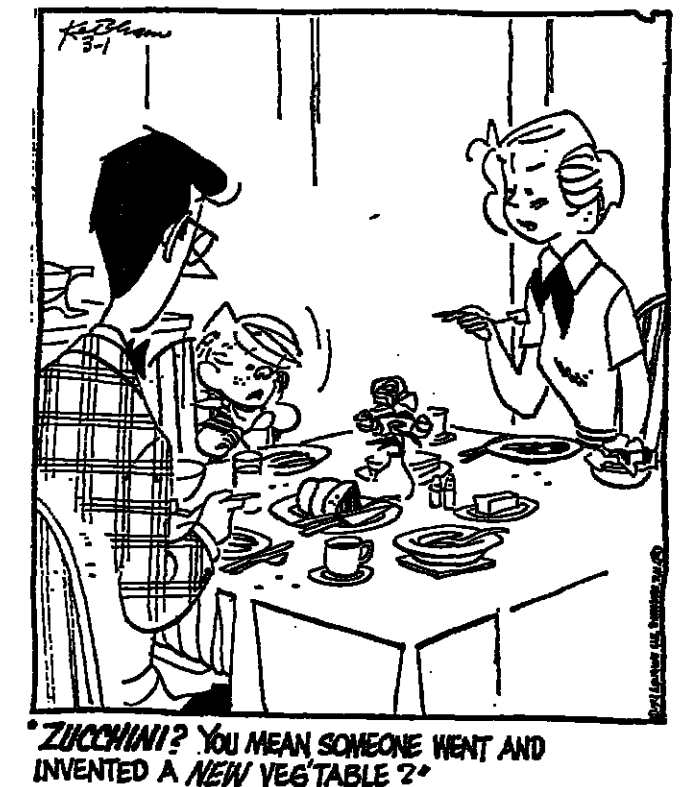
Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass

West led the heart king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HIRMT

AUZER

SNEEWT

MAJEST

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: CURVE PATIO QUARRY KOSHER

Answers Used for an opening—A KEY

BOOKS

DEEPER INTO MOVIES
By Pauline Kael. Atlantic-Little, Brown. 458 pp. 12.95.
Reviewed by Irving Howe

RIGHT now, movie criticism in America seems livelier, more pungent than literary criticism. People who read any sort of criticism at all are more likely to care about Pauline Kael's opinion of a movie than what anyone says about a book; movies have recently carried a sharper air of excitement than have books; and some people have begun to develop, or fumble toward, a film aesthetic.

There's an additional reason for the liveliness, even feverishness, of movie criticism: no one is quite sure what it is. Still more, no one is quite sure what it should be. Is it to be undertaken with norms and categories drawn mainly from traditional dramatic and literary criticism, or does it require new terms of analysis and judgment, simply because it is a new medium? The result of such uncertainties is chaotic but absorbing: polemic, improvisation, efforts to stake out critical positions. Art, trash, entertainment, auteur, philistinism, new sensibility, snobism—terms like these spin wildly through the unbounded world of movie criticism. By comparison, though only by comparison, literary criticism has the precision of theoretical physics.

A chaos of terms also appears in the reviews Pauline Kael writes six months out of each year in *The New Yorker*, but because her main interest is in practical criticism, sharp-edged responses to particular movies, she asks herself only occasionally what it is she is doing.

Pauline Kael is a "natural" journalist (which means she has worked hard learning to be one). She composes crisp sentences; she has a nice, aggressive wit; she brings to her movies a grounding in literary culture even if some movie reviewers take to be merely "linear" and others don't even know they need; and she is a virtuoso in discriminating among kinds of trash, from the commercial sleazy to the huffy pretentious. She has sense enough to write that while movies are, or could be, "a great art form . . . movies alone are not enough: a steady diet of mass culture is a form of deprivation (and) to study mass culture in the same terms as traditional art forms is to accept the shallowness of mass culture." If not enough to reserve for her the brightest spot in heaven, these sentences guarantee that she'll be let in.

Miss Kael's newest book, the fourth in which she collects her reviews, covers the months from September, 1969, to March, 1972. Her approach to a new film is empiric and careful, not too different from that which a good critic of drama or fiction would employ. She wants a movie to have some coherence of theme, as well as beguiling or shocking frames. She hopes for moral and intellectual substance, at least once in a while. She cares about responsibility of performance. And she looks for that commanding sensibility which literary critics call an author's "vision."

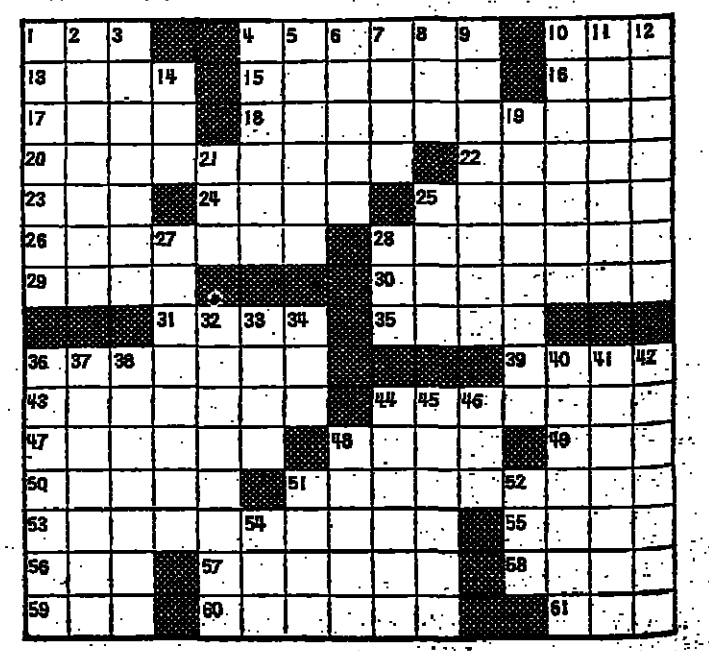
On the attack, she is often brilliant. She tears apart "Pat-

Irving Howe is professor of English at the City University of New York and editor of *Dissent*. His most recent book is "The Decline of the Novel." This review is abridged from *The New York Times Book Review*. © The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 48 — Shan | 11 "Pinafore" |
| 1 Exist | 49 (Asian range) | 12 Cast member |
| 4 Roomier | 50 Sailing | 14 Economic |
| 10 Bits of info | 51 Type: Fr. | 15 yachtsick: Abbr. |
| 13 Arctic sight | 52 Window-display item | 19 Horny |
| 15 Fly, in Italy | 53 Oddballs | 21 Kind of meal or cake |
| 16 Soft shoe, for short | 54 Brink | 25 Diva's output |
| 17 Tonal | 55 Us, in Leipzig | 27 Regional, as in sports |
| 18 Ephemeral | 56 Shoe lining | 28 J.F.K. boats |
| 20 Stall for time | 57 Iniquitous places | 32 Abstruse |
| 22 Avid reader | 58 Sullivan and | 33 Dry dishes |
| 23 Prefix for pod or angle | 59 Sullivan and | 34 — Moines |
| 24 Sailing | 60 Village in Flanders | 36 Abrupt |
| 25 Get there | 61 "Girls" | 37 Hit again |
| 26 Land and holdings | | 38 Speech |
| 28 Charming and | | 40 Pastry |
| 29 Charles | | 41 Remote: Fr. |
| 30 Film part | | 42 Sign of embarrassment |
| 31 Bawdy | | 43 Ball sound |
| 33 Starchy | | 45 Gretel's brother |
| 35 Colic club | | 46 Suffix with glass or opal |
| 36 Golf club | | 48 Tortillas |
| 43 Pasture grasses | | 51 Rump |
| 44 Prickly plant | | 52 Math initials |
| 47 Modernize | | 54 Nucleic acid |



Increases Figure Skating Lead

Miss Magnussen Aided By Flops of Her Rival

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 28 (AP)—Karen Magnussen of Canada won the compulsory figure skating section today and moved a step closer toward the women's figure skating crown as she skated to the music of "The Swan" in the final section of the United States Figure Skating Championships.

Magnussen, 20, of Vancouver, B.C., had a perfect 6.0 in the compulsory section and a 5.9 in the final section, for a total of 11.9. She was followed by her rival, Lynn, who skated a double axel and a double toe loop combination. "I wouldn't wish that on anybody," Miss Magnussen said after completing her routine in her dressing room.

"What a locker room. Everybody was crying," said another U.S. skater, Dorothy Hamill. "Karen was crying Janet and there wasn't a dry eye in the place."

One U.S. coach, Ron Lindington, called Miss Lynn's fall "a real tragedy."

Asked if he believed the Rockefeller, Ill., 19-year-old, blunder could come back and still win the singles title on the basis of her free skating program tomorrow, Lindington said: "Not unless the other girl starts falling. And that's not likely because Karen skates cleanly."

The two North American women were locked in a tight duel going into today's semifinals. As expected Miss Magnussen won the gold medal in the compulsory section yesterday but Miss Lynn was close behind in second place.

After seeing her low marks, mostly 5.9 and 6.4, posted on the scoreboard, the U.S. champion forced a smile and hurried to her dressing room, with her coach Sylvia Kohnout at her side.

She earned the unofficial title as the world's best free skater by winning the section at the Sapporo Olympics last year. Less strong in compulsories, she finished third overall while Miss Magnussen took the silver medal behind Austria's Brigitte Schuba.

The North American skaters also finished in the same order at the 1972 world championships in Calgary, Canada, also won by Miss Schuba, who has since turned professional.

"It's just something that happens once in the life of a skater," Miss Magnussen said. "You never wish to be your worst enemy. I am so excited and torn apart that Janet did not skate well, but it takes a lot of energy out of you."

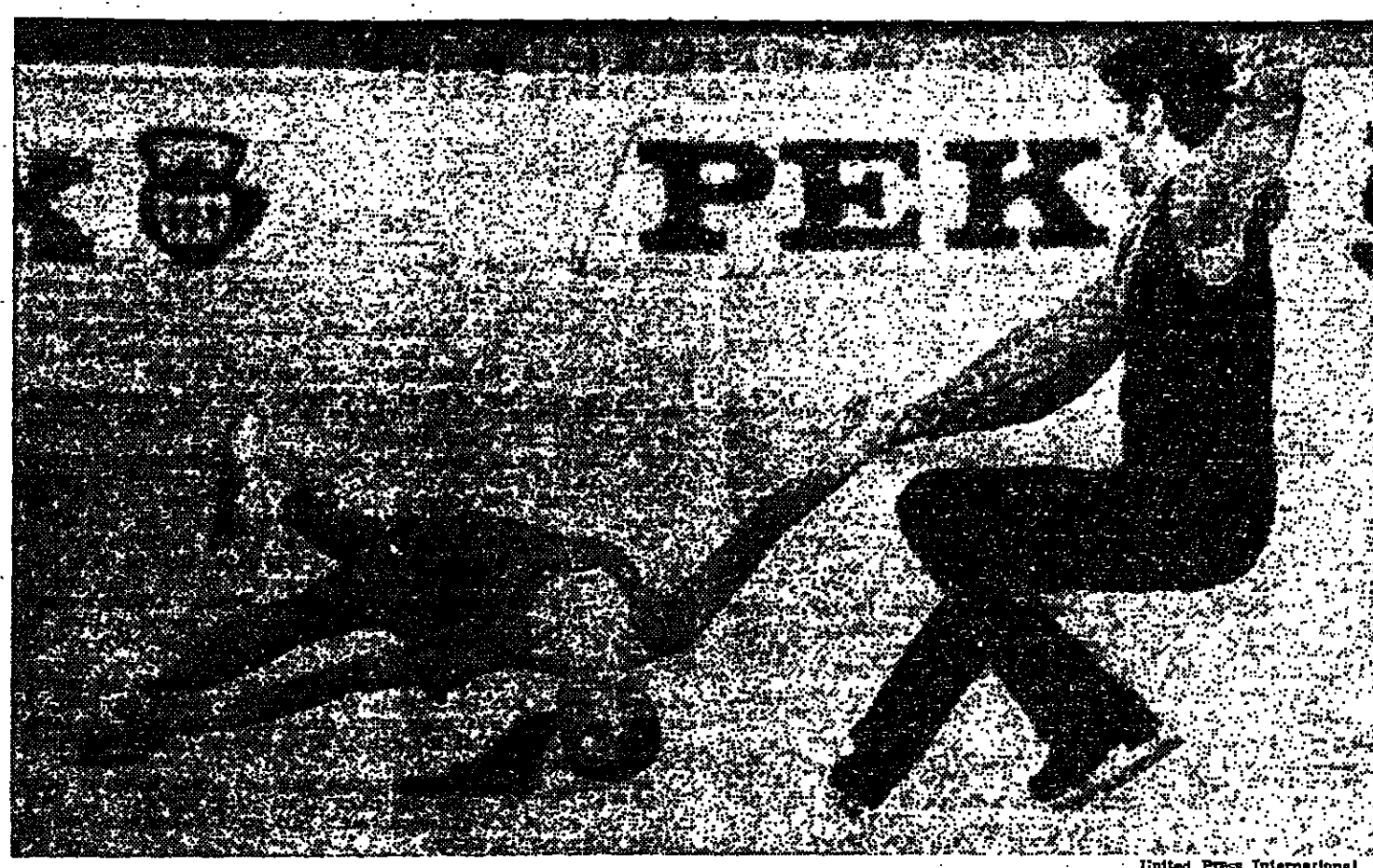
Immediately after the Russian pair, Miss Rodina and Zaitsev, completed their show to applause from 11,000 spectators, the U.S. pair of Melissa and Mark Milazzo became the center of another controversy.

Less than a minute into their routine, the Americans stopped and complained that their music was being played too fast. They were given a repeat, but halted a minute later after Mark claimed there was a tear in the ice.

The Americans went off the ice and turned the competition into total confusion. It was the first time that contestants walked off to back up a complaint during a world competition, an American official reported.

With Melissa sobbing in her dressing area, American coaches and the pair's father convinced Mark to go back on the ice.

Later, international judges agreed to allow the Americans to repeat their routine at the end of the regular show.



PLAYING IT CLOSE—Canada's Sandra and Val Bezic finish sixth in the world figure skating pairs competition.

Knicks Topple Celtics; Make Race of It in NBA

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT)—The final score was New York Knicks 125, Boston Celtics 111 at Madison Square Garden last night, and Tom Henschin, coach of the league-leading Celtics, summed it up neatly.

"They beat us," he said, "and I don't often admit that. But they beat us in every part of the game, not any one department of it, so what is there to say?"

What can be said about the sixth meeting of the season between the two winningest teams in the National Basketball Association is that the Knicks were at their best and the Celtics were far below theirs.

Offensively, the Knicks combined driving and penetration with more of their spectacular outside shooting in a 57-37 first half, survived a determined full-court press during the third period, then broke away from a 10-point lead with a 24-4 burst early in the fourth quarter.

Defensively, the Knicks were first rate throughout. As they have been in each of their last three games, the Celtics entered the last five minutes of goal-trading with only 73 points on the board.

Never Got Moving

The Celtics never really got themselves moving in the first half and had a terrible shooting night even on the good shots they managed to get. So the following statistics of note emerged:

An eight-game Boston winning streak ended in the worst defeat of the season for the Celtics. In losing only 12 of their previous 64 games, the Celtics never lost by more than 11 points and were never out of contention earlier than the last two minutes of play.

New York's first victory moved it to within three games of the Celtics in the Atlantic Division. The Celtics still have a comfortable but not necessarily insurmountable five-game advantage in the loss column. The Knicks have won four of the six games

between the teams. And there will be two more before the playoffs.

It was New York's 32d home victory (in 35 games), tying the club record, and it combined Walt Frazier's 28.9d assist, breaking by two the club record held previously by Dick McGuire.

"Sorry about that, Dick," Frazier said en route to the dressing room as he passed the grinning scout.

"He's passing to better shooters," murmured McGuire.

Hawks 131, Superstars 130

Pete Maravich mixed 38 points and spectacular passing last night to lead Atlanta to a National Basketball Association victory on their home court over Seattle, 131-130.

Maravich finished with 12 assists and a career-high of 18 free throws, missing only once from the line. Lou Hudson added 37 points for the Hawks. Spencer Haywood led Seattle with 33 points.

Rockets 112, Braves 105

At Buffalo, Mike Newlin and Rudy Tomjanovich paced Houston to a 112-105 victory over the Braves.

Newlin, who was credited with nine assists, scored 19 of his game-high 39 points in the second half. His 13-point spree in the final quarter lifted the Rockets to their 27th win of the season. Tomjanovich scored 26 points, 21 of them in the first half. Elmore Smith was high for Buffalo with 22 points.

Bullets 99, Cavaliers 95

At Baltimore, Elvin Hayes and Mike Kordian combined for 22 points in the fourth quarter as Baltimore rallied to defeat Cleveland, 99-95, reducing their play-off-bound magic number to one.

Phil Chenier and Hayes each scored 26 points as Baltimore beat Cleveland for the sixth straight time this season.

Pistons 114, Warriors 100

At Detroit, the Pistons, with five men in double figures, routed to their fifth straight victory over Golden State, 114-100.

Curtis Rowe scored 25 points, Bob Lanier added 24 and pulled down 16 rebounds, and three other Pistons were in double figures as Detroit won its 11th game in the last 15 starts.

In other spring training activity, Manny Sanguillen, a two-time National League all-star catcher, may be shifted to right field to replace the late Roberto Clemente this season, in a move designed to add power to the Pittsburgh Pirates.

"Right now Sanguillen is our catcher," manager Bill Virdon said at Brandon, Fla. "But he is going to be tried in the outfield during spring training. He could go to right or left field or stay at catcher depending upon how well Milt may perform."

May, 22, is regarded as the best reserve catcher in baseball, but has seen little action in two seasons with the Pirates. He is considered a potential power-hitter on the strength of his .280 batting average, 21 home runs and 80 runs batted in for Columbus in 1970.

At Orlando, Fla., relief pitcher Tom Norton and outfielders Steve Brye and Jim Nettles signed contracts with the Minnesota Twins, but the majority

of regulars continued to balk at proposed salary cuts.

Among the unsigned are Harmon Killebrew, Tony Oliva, Rod Carew, Jim Perry, Jim Kaat, Steve Braun, Bob Darwin, Bert Blyleven, Ken Sanders, Danny Thompson and Bill Hands. Oliva reportedly was being asked to take a \$15,000 cut from his \$108,000 salary of last year, when he played in only 10 games.

Winnipeg, Canada, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Player-coach Bobby Hull scored the first and last goals to lead the Winnipeg Jets past the Chicago Cougars, 5-1, last night. It was the seventh victory in a row for the Jets, who lead the World Hockey Association's West Division.

Mike Black scored two goals and Chris Bourdeau, a former NHL teammate of Hull, had the other goal for Winnipeg.

The two goals by Hull gave him 49 in 42 games this season.

Nationals 2, Crusaders 1

Ottawa beat St. Louis Division-leading Montreal, 2-1, at home as Guy Trépanier scored the winning goal at 7:45 of the third period when he took a pass from Bob Leduc and gunned a shot past goaltender Gerry Cheevers.

Aeros 5, Oilers 4

At Houston, the Aeros rallied for four goals in the final period to take a 5-4 victory over Alberta.

Fighting Saints 3, Blazers 0

Goals by Bob MacMillan, Ted Hampson and Bill Young backed Mike Curran's fourth shutout of the season and Minnesota took over third place in the West Division with a 3-0 victory over Philadelphia.

NHL Standings

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Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	10	1	0	20	54	28
N.Y. Rangers	11	6	0	22	57	34
Boston	10	7	0	20	55	37
Buffalo	10	7	0	20	51	37
Detroit	11	7	0	22	51	38
Toronto	10	7	0	20	48	34
Vancouver	10	8	0	20	48	34
N.Y. Islanders	10	8	0	20	48	34

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Philadelphia	10	4	0	20	49	22
Minnesota	10	4	0	20	49	22
Pittsburgh	10	4	0	20	49	22
Atlanta	10	4	0	20	49	22
Los Angeles	10	4	0	20	49	22
California	10	4	0	20	49	22

Tuesday's Game

Chicago 6, N.Y. Islanders 3 (Hull, White, Backstrom, Korab, Karoli, Hudson, Harris, Cook).

WHA Results

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